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CAESAR BOOK IV

A.W. UPCOTT M.A.

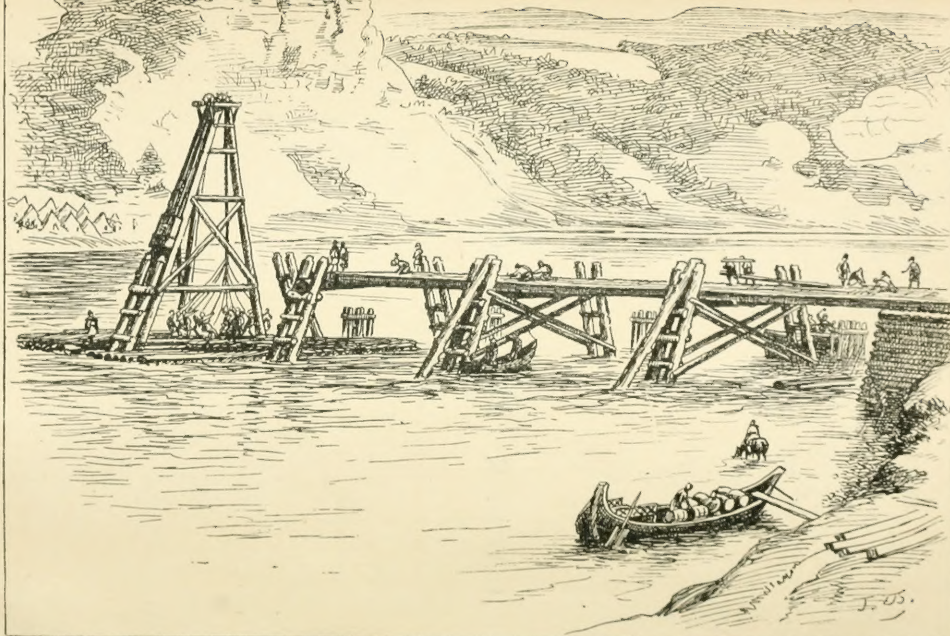
BELL'S ILLUSTRATED CLASSICAL SERIES

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CAESAR: DE BELLO GALLICO

BOOK IV



Caesar's Bridge over the Rhine. (From the model in the Museum at St. Germain and other sources.)

G. IULII CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER QUARTUS

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

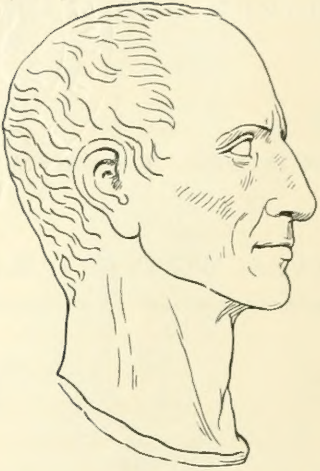
BY THE

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FILIOLO MEO



G. Iulius Caesar. (From a bust in the British Museum.)

PREFACE

THIS little book is intended for those who are just beginning *Caesar*. Hence such points as Indirect Speech, the use of the connecting relative, and the position of the subject, are treated more fully than usual, because I have learnt from experience that these are very great difficulties to beginners. For the invasion of Britain I have found the Rev. F. T. Vine's *Caesar in Kent* most helpful and suggestive, and for the account of the Britons I have had recourse to the fascinating chapter in Prof. Gardiner's *Student's History of England*. Froude's *Caesar* has, of course, been invaluable for the sketch of Caesar's life and personal characteristics. In doubtful grammatical points I have tried to supplement my own deficiencies by reference to Mr. Peskett's excellent notes in the Pitt Press edition. I have to thank my colleague, Mr. H. C. Bowen, for kindly looking over the proof-sheets, and for much valuable assistance.

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INTRODUCTION

Sketch of the Life of Gaius Iulius Caesar.

'Micat inter omnes
Iulium sidus, velut inter ignes
Luna minores[1].'

Every Roman of good family had three names: they were called respectively *praenomen*, *nomen*, *cognomen*; the middle name, or *nomen*, denoted the great family (*gens*) to which the man belonged; the *praenomen* was the name which was given to him as an individual; the *cognomen* was the name of that branch of the family to which he belonged, and was often given on account of some personal peculiarity of one of the members of the family (e.g. Cicero, Scipio, Bibulus); the first name, therefore, which Iulius Caesar bore, that of Gaius, was his personal name; the second denoted that he belonged to the famous 'gens Iulia,' a family which boasted its descent from Iulus, the son of Aeneas, the Trojan warrior; the family boasted, that is, as we should say, to

[1] Horace, *Odes*, Book I. xii. 46: 'The star of Iulius shines amidst all, like the moon amidst the lesser lights of heaven.'

have 'come over with the Conqueror.' Vergil, the great Roman national poet, makes use of this tradition in glorifying the house of Caesar in the Sixth Book of the *Aeneid.* The third name, Caesar, is probably connected with the word 'Caesaries' (hair). The Roman emperors claimed descent from Iulius Caesar through Augustus, his adopted son, who was the first emperor; and in after times the name Caesar became the regular title of all the Roman emperors, and still survives in our own times in the Kaiser of the Germans, and the Czar of the Russians.

Gaius Iulius Caesar was born on July 12, B.C. 100[1]; he was connected by the marriage of his aunt Iulia with the famous Marius, at that time the greatest soldier of the Roman republic, and the leader of the popular party at Rome. At the age of seventeen he married Cornelia, the daughter of L. Cinna, the leader of the Marian party. Marius had died three years before, and the supreme power was then in the hands of Sulla, who had won great victories in the East, and was at the head of the aristocratic or senatorial party in Rome. Sulla saw that there were wonderful signs of greatness in the young Caesar, and declared that 'that boy would some day or another be the ruin of the aristocracy, for that there were many Mariuses in him.' He wished to attach him to his own party, and commanded him to put away his wife. Caesar refused to obey, and was consequently put upon the list of the 'proscribed' (i. e. those marked down for death). However, he escaped by going into hiding for some time, and was eventually pardoned by Sulla. But feeling his life no longer safe, he went to Asia, and served his first campaign, distinguishing himself at the capture of Mytilene, where he won the 'civic crown,' the Victoria Cross of those days, given for saving the life of a fellow-soldier.

[1] Possibly B. C. 102.

Sulla died in 78, and Caesar returned to Rome, and at once won great renown as an orator by his prosecution of Gnaeus Dolabella, on a charge of extortion in the provinces. He determined to perfect himself in the art of speaking, and went to Rhodes to study under a famous teacher there; on his way he was captured by pirates, and only obtained his liberty by a ransom of fifty talents. Subsequently he got the pirates into his hands, and revenged himself by crucifying them. On his return to Rome he devoted all his energies to securing the favour of the people. The means he adopted were thoroughly bad, but they were the common methods of Roman statesmen of that time. He got himself elected as quaestor (a sort of paymaster of the forces) in 68, and as aedile (something like our Commissioner of Public Works) in 65. In the latter office he spent enormous sums of money on the public games and buildings, and so won the favour of the people that in 63 he was elected Pontifex Maximus (the head of the body which managed the state religious machinery of Rome).

In this year came the famous conspiracy of Catiline, and its suppression by Cicero. By many Caesar was suspected of being in league with the conspirators, but this has never been clearly proved. However, in the final debate in the Senate on their fate, he made a brilliant speech in their favour, which went very near securing their acquittal. He was now over head and ears in debt, and other reasons probably made a temporary absence from Rome advisable. A governorship in the provinces offered the means of escape from debt and the chance of military success. There was at that time no regular system of taxation in the provinces, and it was possible for a provincial governor to enrich himself at the expense of the unfortunate inhabitants.

Accordingly, in 62, he got himself elected praetor, and in the following year went out as propraetor, according to the system then in vogue, to the province of Further Spain. Here he won great victories over the Lusitanians, and he was able to return with his purse well filled.

Once more in Rome, he was elected to the consulship with Bibulus, who was a supporter of the aristocracy and the old fashioned senatorial government. Before entering upon the duties of his office, he formed a coalition with Pompeius and Crassus. Pompeius (surnamed the Great) had just returned from the East, after a brilliant series of victories. The Senate had refused to give him land for his veteran soldiers, and to ratify his acts in Asia; indignant at their opposition, he determined to combine with Caesar against them, although he had previously belonged to the party of Sulla. The two agreed to associate Crassus with themselves, as he was a man of enormous wealth.

This coalition is frequently, though incorrectly, known as the First Triumvirate (B.C. 60). The three then pledged themselves to support one another and to divide the power in the state between them. With the help of his two allies, Caesar was able in the next year to secure for himself the government of the whole of Gaul, with four legions, for a period of five years. Bibulus made a vain attempt to oppose his colleague's ambitious plans, and then retired in the sulks from public life for the remainder of the year. The union between Pompeius and Caesar was further cemented by the marriage of Pompeius with Iulia, Caesar's daughter. The Senate was compelled to grant the demands of Pompeius.

For the next nine years Caesar was occupied in the conquest of Gaul. In 58, he defeated the Helvetii and the Germans under Ariovistus, and made the Rhine the

boundary of the Roman Empire. In 57 he overthrew the powerful northern confederacy of the Belgae, and the warlike tribe of the Nervii. In 56 he conquered the Veneti, a maritime tribe on the west coast. In 55 (the year of the fourth Book of the Commentaries) he slaughtered the Usipetes and Tencteri, bridged the Rhine, and made a display of armed force upon the German side, while late in the year came his first invasion of Britain. In 54 he invaded Britain for the second time, and on his return to Gaul put down the revolts of the Eburones and Nervii. In 53 the Menapii and Treveri were subdued and the Rhine crossed for the second time. The year 52 was a momentous one; the whole of the Transalpine Gauls revolted under Vercingetorix. After a terrible struggle Caesar succeeded in surmounting all his difficulties, and finally crushed the revolt in the battle of Alesia. The next year, 51, was occupied in the organization of the whole province, and it is a wonderful tribute to Caesar's skill and wisdom that never after that time did the Gauls revolt from Rome, while in process of time the country and its inhabitants became more Roman than Rome itself.

Meanwhile, great changes had taken place in Italy. In 56 the Triumvirs had made a fresh agreement at a meeting at Luca, in North Italy, by which Pompeius and Crassus were to receive commands for five years, Pompeius in Spain, Crassus in Syria, while Caesar's command in Gaul was prolonged for another five years. In 54, however, Iulia, Pompeius's wife and Caesar's daughter, died, and in the next year Crassus was defeated and slain by the Parthians in the battle of Carrhae (the Haran of the Old Testament). Pompeius had delayed to take up his command in Spain, and he was bitterly jealous of Caesar's successes in Gaul. Accordingly, he

once more joined the senatorial party and was elected sole Consul in B.C. 52. He then secured the passing of a law by which Caesar would be bound to give up his province in March, 49, and to come to Rome unarmed to sue for further office. The final conflict between the two was now only a question of time. Caesar offered to resign his command if Pompeius would do the same, but the latter refused to give way, and in 49 the Senate, urged on by its more violent members, passed a decree ordering Caesar to dismiss his army. The decree was vetoed by the two tribunes, M. Antonius and Q. Cassius, who were Caesar's supporters in Rome. They then fled to Caesar for protection. Under the plea of avenging their wrongs, Caesar crossed the Rubicon (the little river which divided Cisalpine Gaul from Italy proper) and invaded Italy.

It would be beyond the limits of this sketch to do more than indicate the chief events of the five memorable years which followed. Pompeius and the leading members of the Senatorial party, finding themselves unable to meet Caesar in the field, fled over sea to Greece. Caesar was in no hurry to follow them. He knew the strength of his position. Accordingly he spent the remainder of the year in crushing his enemies in Spain, and in restoring confidence in Italy. For the latter object he held the office of Dictator for eleven days.

Early in the next year he crossed with his army into Greece, and after a temporary check at Dyrrhachium, he overthrew Pompeius at the great battle of Pharsalus in Thessaly. Pompeius fled to Egypt and was murdered as he was landing by the order of Ptolemy, the young king of Egypt. Making his way to Egypt, Caesar fell a victim to the wonderful beauty and fascination of the princess Cleopatra, and became involved in a war

on her behalf, which brought him into great danger, and seemed at one time likely to cut short his successful career. But he succeeded in triumphing over all obstacles, and in the next year (B.C. 46) he was able to inflict a second terrible defeat upon the Pompeian party at Thapsus in Africa. This was the bloodiest battle of the whole war. Fifty thousand Pompeians were left dead upon the field; Cato, despairing of the republic, killed himself at Utica after the battle. Finally, Caesar crossed once more into Spain and there defeated the sons of Pompeius in the battle of Munda (B.C. 45).

He was now absolutely supreme and king in all but name. The servile Senate showered honours upon him; a triumph for his victories, the dictatorship for life, the consulship for ten years, the title of 'father of his country' (*pater patriae*), a golden chair and other royal attributes. But his power was shortlived. Sixty members of the republican party, many of whom had themselves been benefited by Caesar, formed a conspiracy to assassinate him. Some of them were perhaps actuated by pure motives, and an honest love for the old form of government, but the majority had only selfish ends in view. The offer of a crown to Caesar at the festival of the Lupercalia served as a pretext for their treachery. The opportunity soon came. Caesar had many warnings of his impending fate, but he was too brave or too confident to regard them, and on the Ides (15th) of March, B.C. 44, he went as usual to the Senate House. The conspirators surrounded him, under pretence of asking for the pardon of one of their friends. One, Cimber by name, 'caught his gown, as if in entreaty, and dragged it from his shoulders. Cassius, who was standing behind, stabbed him in the throat. He started up with a cry,

and caught Cassius' arm. Another poniard entered his breast, giving a mortal wound. He looked round, and seeing not one friendly face, but only a ring of daggers pointing at him, he drew his gown over his head, gathered the folds about him that he might fall decently, and sank down without uttering another word[1].'

To realize all that followed, you must read, or better still, see some day Shakespeare's great tragedy of *Julius Caesar*. He tells us how Antony, Caesar's faithful friend, was left alone with his body in the Senate House, when all had fled, and how he lamented over it; he tells us how the body was carried down into the Forum, and how Antony roused the populace to fury by his moving speech, and how they burnt the body then and there in the Forum. And if you go to Rome some day, you will see uncovered after centuries the remains of the temple which his adopted son Octavianus, afterwards the first Emperor of Rome, reared over the spot where the greatest of the Romans was burnt to ashes.

'Sol etiam exstincto miseratus Caesare Romam[2].'

The personal appearance and characteristics of Caesar.

'In person Caesar was tall and slight. His features

[1] Froude's *Caesar* (original edition), p. 461. His biographer, Suetonius, rejects the story of the famous words to Brutus as a legend. According to this story, as soon as Caesar caught sight of Brutus among his assailants, he cried out (in Greek, not in Latin) '*καὶ σὺ εἶ ἐκείνων; καὶ σὺ τέκνον;*' 'And art thou, too, one of them? Thou, too, my son?' The Latin equivalent, 'Et tu, Brute,' has become the well-known proverb.

[2] Verg. *Georg.* i. 466, 'The sun even pitied Rome when Caesar died.'

were more refined than was usual in Roman faces; the forehead was wide and high, the nose large and thin, the lips full, the eyes dark grey like an eagle's, the neck extremely thick and sinewy. His complexion was pale. His beard and moustache were kept carefully shaved. His hair was short and naturally scanty, falling off towards the end of his life and leaving him partially bald. His voice, especially when he spoke in public, was high and shrill. His health was uniformly strong until his last year, when he became subject to epileptic fits. He was a great bather, and scrupulously clean in all his habits, abstemious in his food, and careless in what it consisted, rarely or never touching wine, and noting sobriety as the highest of qualities when describing any new people. He was an athlete in early life, admirable in all manly exercises, and especially in riding. In Gaul he rode a remarkable horse, which he had bred himself, and which would let no one but Caesar mount him. From his boyhood it was observed of him that he was the truest of friends, that he avoided quarrels, and was most easily appeased when offended. In manner he was quiet and gentleman-like, with the natural courtesy of high breeding. On an occasion when he was dining somewhere, the other guests found the oil too rancid for them. Caesar took it without remark, to spare his entertainer's feelings. When on a journey through a forest with his friend Oppius, he came one night to a hut where there was a single bed. Oppius being unwell, Caesar gave it up to him and slept on the ground [1].'

Caesar's greatness.

Caesar died by the hands of assassins before he had time to prove his greatness as the ruler of the whole

[1] Froude's *Caesar*, p. 482; Suetonius' *Life of Caesar*, chap. xlv.

Roman world. And yet all men recognize him as the greatest of the Romans, and one indeed goes so far as to say that the name of Iulius Caesar is the greatest in all history. Why is this? In what does the greatness of Caesar consist? Partly in the extraordinary versatility of his character. He was orator, author, grammarian, poet, statesman, and withal the greatest commander that the world has ever seen.

Let us think of him in the threefold character of politician, man of letters, and soldier.

Caesar as a politician.

No politician can be permanently successful who has not at least some power of oratory. In this Caesar excelled. Cicero, his bitter political opponent, admits this, and declares that in some points no orator in Rome could approach him. The great secret of Caesar's success as a politician and as the administrator of a great province lay in his extraordinary gift of choosing the right man for the right place. His life was cut short before he could complete the political reforms which he had in view, but those which he actually carried out show him to have been a man whose foresight looked beyond the limits of his own time. Thus he admitted the provincials of Gallia Transpadana and some parts of Gaul beyond the Alps, to the Roman franchise; he gave a vote to all medical and scientific men throughout the empire; he refounded as Roman colonies the great cities of Corinth and Carthage; he founded a library in Rome, and put it into the hands of Terentius Varro; he passed sumptuary laws to check the growing extravagance of the Romans in buildings and dress; he reformed the calendar; he devised a scheme for the draining of the Pomptine

marshes near Rome; lastly, he began the making of a great map of the Roman Empire, a task that was only completed in forty years.

Caesar as a man of letters.

Most of Caesar's writings have been lost; but we have seven books of Commentaries on the Wars in Gaul (the eighth being added by another hand), and three books upon the Civil War. Here again Cicero is our best critic; he declares that 'fools might think to improve on them, but that no wise man would try it.' Caesar's style he compares to an undraped statue, perfect in all its natural lines, without any adornment or external device. It is naturally hard for beginners to appreciate the skill of Caesar's style, but it may be safely said that 'no military narrative has approached the excellence of the history of the War in Gaul. Nothing is written down which could be dispensed with; nothing important is left untold; while the incidents themselves are set off by delicate and just observations on human character. The story is rendered attractive by complimentary anecdotes of persons (as of the standard bearer on the landing in Britain, or the "par nobile fratrum" in the cavalry engagement in chap. xii); while details of the character and customs of an unknown and remarkable people (as the description of the Suebi in chap. i, or of the British charioteers in chap. xxxiii) show the attention which Caesar was always at leisure to bestow on anything which was worthy of interest, even when he was surrounded with danger and difficulty[1].'

Few, too, will fail to notice how wonderfully direct

[1] Froude's *Caesar*, p. 489.

and straightforward is Caesar's style ; he describes everything simply, exactly as he saw it, or heard of it ; and he never praises himself, though he is always ready to notice any bravery in his own soldiers or in his enemies.

Caesar as a soldier.

We shall naturally think most of his conquest of Gaul. Here, with a comparatively small force, at an immense distance from his own base of supplies, without map to guide him, Caesar conducted a war of eight years' duration with brilliant success. Twice only was he defeated when personally present. The discipline of his army was perfect ; he taught his soldiers to be ready for any emergency ; they bridged the Rhine in ten days ; in the war with the Veneti they built a fleet in a month. When on a later occasion some of his troops mutinied, he reduced them to shame and submission by addressing them as 'Quirites' (i. e. citizens ! soldiers no more). His discipline rested on the firm basis of mutual trust and respect ; every common soldier knew that if he performed an act of gallantry, Caesar would notice it ; every officer knew that if he was in difficulties, Caesar would leave no stone unturned to save him. Of his own untiring energy and personal bravery there are abundant instances :

'He travelled sometimes a hundred miles a day, reading or writing in his carriage, through countries without roads, and crossing rivers without bridges. In battle he sometimes rode ; but he was more often on foot, bareheaded, and in a conspicuous dress that he might be seen and recognized. Again and again, by his own efforts, he recovered a day that was half lost. He once seized a panic-stricken standard bearer, turned him round, and

told him that he had mistaken the direction of the enemy[1].'

The Ancient Britons.

What makes the Fourth Book of Caesar so especially interesting to us, is of course the account which it contains of the first invasion of Britain. It would be well, therefore, to consider what is known about the condition of the country, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants in those days.

Caesar tells us (Book IV, chap. xx) that one of his reasons for invading Britain was because he understood that 'in almost all the Gallic wars with the Romans troops (the word *auxilia* means obviously more than merely 'help') had been supplied thence to our enemies.' It is, therefore, highly probable that Britons took part in the great Gallic invasions of Italy and Southern Europe, which began as far back as the year B. C. 390. Livy[2] tells us of that first invasion that the attacking force was 'an unknown and terrible enemy from the ocean and the farthest bounds of the earth.'

On the other hand, Caesar tells us (also in chap. xx) that the Gauls knew nothing about the country, and that no one went there on purpose except the merchants, and they only knew the sea coast and the parts opposite to Gaul. It is difficult to reconcile these statements with the foregoing one, especially when he adds later on that Commius, king of the Atrebates in Gaul, had great influence with the Britons, while a tribe of similar name inhabited Berkshire. Perhaps the Gauls did not want to tell Caesar all they knew!

At any rate, earlier writers knew something about the

[1] Froude's *Caesar*, p. 486.

[2] Book V, chap. xxxvii.

existence of the island. Herodotus[1], who wrote as early as B.C. 445, tells us that tin was brought to Greece by the Phoenicians from some islands called the Cassiterides, or 'tin islands.' For a long time it was supposed that these islands were the same as the Scilly Islands, or indicated the coast of Devon and Cornwall. It has, however, recently been proved that the Cassiterides were in all probability off the coast of Galicia in Spain.

The Greek philosopher Aristotle[2], who wrote about 345 B.C., tells us that 'the ocean flows round the earth. In this ocean, however, are two islands, and those very large, called Bretannic, Albion and Ierne, which lie beyond the Celtae.'

The first educated visitor who is known to have reached Britain was Pytheas, a famous Greek navigator, who was sent by the people of Massalia (Marseilles) about the year 330 B.C., to see if it would be possible to open up a trade route between Britain and the South of Gaul. As the result of this visit, a trade in tin seems to have sprung up. Posidonius, another Greek traveller, visited the island about two centuries later and found the trade in full working order. The tin was brought by land from the present Devon and Cornwall to an island called Ictis. This island is described as being only accessible from Britain at low water, and was therefore probably Thanet, which at that time was separated from Britain by an arm of the sea called the Wantsume, which could be crossed on foot when the tide was out. (This channel remains, in a very attenuated form, to the present day.) From Thanet the tin was carried across to Gaul, and then to the river Rhone, where it was floated down on rafts to the Mediterranean. Tin mining is, of course,

[1] Book III. 115.
[2] *De Mundo*, chap. iii.

still carried on in Cornwall, and even at this day at the depth of fifty fathoms the miners meet with large timbers still entire, the props and pillars of mines exhausted at an early age.

The Celts.

Who were the people whom the Romans found when they arrived in Britain? They were Celts. They belonged to the same stock as the inhabitants of Gaul. The Celts formed one division of the great group of nations known as the Aryan; other European peoples belonging to this group were the Teutons, the Slavonians, the Italians, and Greeks. The Aryan peoples gradually overspread the whole of Europe, coming, it is supposed, from an eastern home in the highlands of Persia. The first of these peoples to arrive in Europe were the Celts. They spread over the whole of Gaul, part of Spain, and crossed into Britain. Here they found another people in possession known as the Iberians. These they drove into the furthest corners of the islands, or reduced to slavery and bondage. Hardly any traces of the Iberians are now to be found in these islands; but fragments of the stone implements which they used have been found, and the long barrows in which they buried their dead are still to be seen on the downs about Marlborough and Swindon, and in other places. The Iberians were a stunted, dark-haired race. The Celts, who displaced them, were fair-haired and taller; they knew how to make weapons of bronze; they burned instead of burying their dead, and they raised over their ashes round barrows, which may be found on the downs among the long barrows of the Iberians.

The earliest known name given to this island was Albion. The second swarm of Celts to arrive were called

Brythons or Britons, and from them the island came to be called Briton. The first comers, who were called Goidels, were driven like the Iberians to the furthest corners of the islands, and their language still remains in the Gaelic of the Highlands, the Manx of the Isle of Man, and the Erse of Ireland. The Britons most probably raised the huge stone circle of Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain. That of Avebury, near Marlborough, is probably of earlier date.

Later on, more Celts arrived from Gaul and peopled

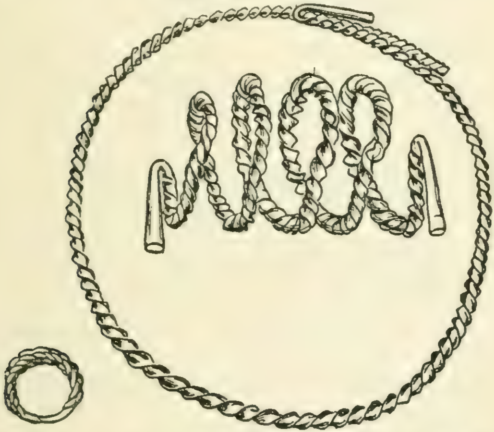


Ancient British Pottery. (In the British Museum.)

the south and east of the island. Of these the principal tribes were the Cantii, who occupied a district roughly corresponding with Kent and Sussex; the Trinobantes who dwelt between the Lea and the Essex Stour; the Iceni, who settled in East Anglia (Norfolk and Suffolk); and the Catuvellauni, who spread over Hertfordshire and the neighbouring country.

Gradually, as trade and intercourse with the mainland grew up, these tribes became more civilized; they learnt the value and use of gold, even making themselves orna-

ments of gold; they fortified their villages, which consisted of rude huts, or possibly, as some think, of holes which they dug for shelter. Traces of these fortified villages, or 'oppida' as Caesar calls them, may be found in many parts of Britain. The fortifications consisted of a ditch and rampart protected by thick woods. A remarkable example of this kind of fortification is still to be seen on Bigbury Hill, near Canterbury, and there



Ancient British Gold Ornaments. (In the British Museum.)

is good reason for supposing that this is the very 'oppidum' which Caesar describes himself as attacking in the Fifth Book. In war they had learnt the use of chariots; how they used them you will read in the Fourth Book.

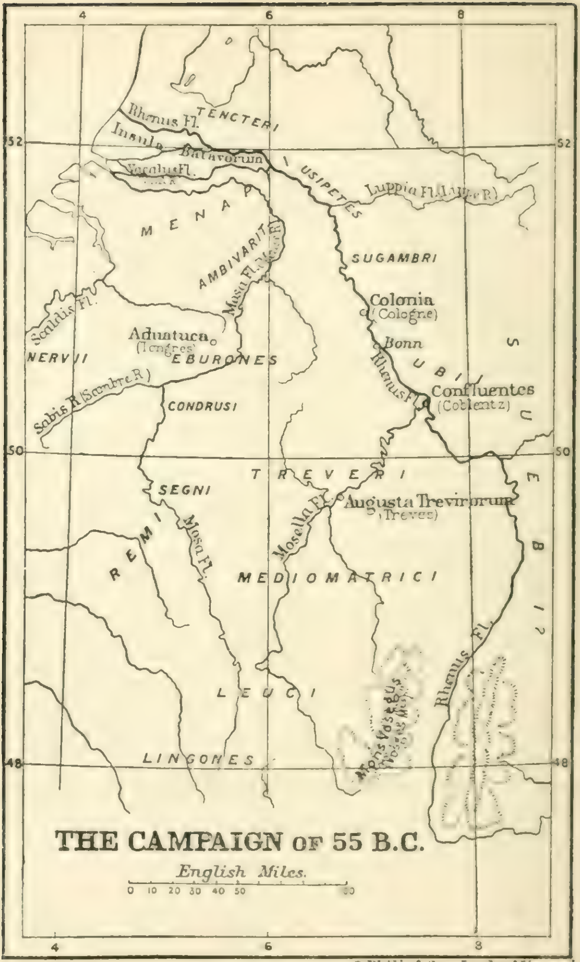
Their religion was not better than that of most barbaric tribes; their priests were the Druids, and they believed that in times of great danger and necessity the gods could only be propitiated by human sacrifices.

The Germans.

The Germans, whom we meet with in the first part of this Book, should be in some ways more interesting to us as a people than the Celts of Britain, for they were probably a mixed race, partly Teutonic and partly Celtic. The Teutons were another great branch of the Aryan family, and were, so to speak, cousins of the Celts; they came into Europe after the Celts, and settled in the country to the east of the Rhine, and it was their descendants who, about four hundred years afterwards, under the names of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, invaded Britain, and drove the Celts into the extremities of the island.

To all these peoples beyond the Rhine, the Romans gave the comprehensive name of Germans. After the death of Caesar, and during the first centuries of the Roman Empire, the Romans were continually at war with the Germans, but they never succeeded in subduing them, or in making Germany into a Roman province as they had done in Gaul. The Roman historian Tacitus, who wrote under the emperors Nerva and Trajan, has given us an account of these Germans in a book called *Germania*. From what he tells us, we may gather that they were not an utterly barbarous people; their religion seems to have been of a purer kind than that of the Celts; they seem to have been a simple people, imbued with a determined spirit of independence. Tacitus marks out for special commendation their reverence for the marriage tie and the comparative purity of their domestic life.

C 2



THE CAMPAIGN OF 55 B.C.

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G. IULII CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER QUARTUS

I.

The Usipetes and Tencteri, German tribes, cross the Rhine and invade Gaul.

Ea, quae secuta est, hieme, qui fuit annus Gneo Pompeio, Marco Crasso consulibus, Usipetes Germani et item Tencteri magna cum multitudine hominum flumen Rhenum transierunt, non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit. Causa transeundi fuit, quod ab Suebis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur et agricultura prohibebantur.

All about the Suebi. They alternately fight and cultivate the land. They are simple and hardy.

Sueborum gens est longe maxima et bellicosissima Germanorum omnium. Hi centum pagos habere dicuntur, ex quibus quotannis singula milia arma-

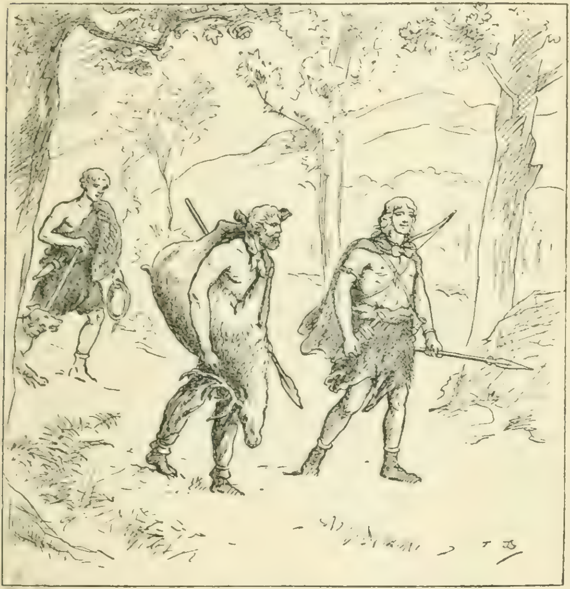
torum bellandi causa ex finibus educunt. Reliqui, qui domi manserunt, se atque illos alunt. Hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt, illi domi remanent. Sic neque agricultura nec ratio atque usus belli intermittitur. Sed privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, neque longius anno remanere uno in loco incolendi causa licet. Neque multum frumento, sed maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt multumque sunt in venationibus; quae res et cibi genere et cotidiana exercitatione et libertate vitae, cum a pueris nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciant, et vires alit et immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit. Atque in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, ut locis frigidissimis neque vestitus praeter pelles haberent quicquam, quarum propter exiguitatem magna est corporis pars aperta, et lavarentur in fluminibus.

II.

Their trade, their horses and cavalry. They are total abstainers.

Mercatoribus est aditus magis eo, ut, quae bello ceperint, quibus vendant, habeant, quam quo ullam rem ad se importari desiderent. Quin etiam iumentis, quibus maxime Galli delectantur quaeque impenso parant pretio, Germani importatis non utuntur, sed quae sunt apud eos nata, parva atque deformia, haec cotidiana exercitatione summi ut

sint laboris efficiunt. Equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt ac pedibus proeliantur, equosque eodem remanere vestigio assuefecerunt, ad quos se celeriter, cum usus est, recipiunt; neque eorum



German Huntsmen. (From the Column of Marcus Aurelius.)

moribus turpius quicquam aut inertius habetur, quam ephippiis uti. Itaque ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent. Vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, quod ea

re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur.

III.

They object to have near neighbours. The Ubii are more civilized.

Publice maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros: hac re significari magnum numerum civitatum suam vim sustinere non posse. Itaque una ex parte a Suebis circiter milia passuum sexcenta agri vacare dicuntur. Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, et paulo sunt eiusdem generis ceteris humaniores, propterea quod Rhenum attingunt, multumque ad eos mercatores ventitant, et ipsi propter propinquitatem Gallicis sunt moribus assuefacti. Hos cum Suebi multis saepe bellis experti propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, tamen vectigales sibi fecerunt ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt.

IV.

Account of the Invasion resumed.

In eadem causa fuerunt Usipetes et Tencteri, quos supra diximus, qui complures annos Sueborum vim sustinuerunt; ad extremum tamen agris expulsi et multis locis Germaniae triennium vagati

ad Rhenum pervenerunt; quas regiones Menapii incolebant et ad utramque ripam fluminis agros, aedificia vicosque habebant, sed tantae multitudinis aditu perterriti ex iis aedificiis, quae trans flumen habuerant, demigraverunt et cis Rhenum dispositis



German Horseman and Foot-soldier. (From the Column of Marcus Aurelius.)

praesidiis Germanos transire prohibebant. Illi omnia experti cum neque vi contendere propter inopiam navium neque clam transire propter custodias Menapiorum possent, reverti se in suas sedes

regionesque simulaverunt, et tridui viam progressi rursus reverterunt atque omni hoc itinere una nocte equitatu confecto inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, qui de Germanorum discessu per exploratores certiores facti sine metu trans Rhenum in suos vicos remigraverant. His interfectis navibusque eorum occupatis, priusquam ea pars Menapiorum, quae citra Rhenum erat, certior fieret, flumen transierunt atque omnibus eorum aedificiis occupatis reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt.

V.

Caesar will not trust the Gauls who are proverbially fickle.

His de rebus Caesar certior factus et infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles et novis plerumque rebus student, nihil his committendum existimavit. Est enim hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti et viatores etiam invitos consistere cogant et, quid quisque eorum de quaque re audierit aut cognoverit, quaerant, et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat quibusque ex regionibus veniant quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant. His rebus atque auditionibus permoti de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, quorum eos in vestigio poenitere necesse est, cum incertis rumoribus serviant, et plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondeant.

VI.

He arrives on the scene and finds that some of the Gauls have been negotiating with the Germans.

Qua consuetudine cognita Caesar, ne graviori bello occurreret, maturius, quam consuerat, ad



German Village. (From the Column of Marcus Aurelius.)

exercitum proficiscitur. Eo cum venisset, ea quae fore suspicatus erat facta cognovit: missas legationes ab nonnullis civitatibus ad Germanos invitatosque

eos, uti ab Rheno discederent, omniaque, quae postulassent, ab se fore parata. Qua spe adducti Germani latius vagabantur et in fines Eburonum et Condrusorum, qui sunt Treverorum clientes, pervenerant. Principibus Galliae evocatis Caesar ea, quae cognoverat, dissimulanda sibi existimavit eorumque animis permulsis et confirmatis equitatuque imperato bellum cum Germanis gerere constituit.

VII.

An embassy from the Germans and an offer.

Re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis iter in ea loca facere coepit, quibus in locis esse Germanos audiebat. A quibus cum paucorum dierum iter abesset, legati ab his venerunt, quorum haec fuit oratio: Germanos neque priores populo Romano bellum inferre neque tamen recusare, si lacessantur, quin armis contendant, quod Germanorum consuetudo sit a maioribus tradita, quicumque bellum inferant, resistere neque deprecari. Haec tamen dicere, venisse invitos, eiectos domo; si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse iis utiles esse amicos; vel sibi agros attribuant vel patiantur eos tenere, quos armis possederint: sese unis Suebis concedere, quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint; reliquum quidem in terris esse neminem, quem non superare possint.

VIII.

Caesar's reply.

Ad haec quae visum est Caesar respondit; sed exitus fuit orationis: Sibi nullam cum his amicitiam esse posse, si in Gallia remanerent; neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos



A Roman Baggage Train. (From the Column of Marcus Aurelius.)

occupare; neque ullos in Gallia vacare agros, qui dari tantae praesertim multitudini sine iniuria possint: sed licere, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considere, quorum sint legati apud se et de Sueborum iniuriis querantur et a se auxilium petant: hoc se Ubiis imperaturum.

IX.

He refuses to delay his advance.

Legati haec se ad suos relaturos dixerunt et re deliberata post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros: interea ne propius se castra moveret, petierunt. Ne id quidem Caesar ab se impetrari posse dixit. Cognoverat enim magnam partem equitatus ab iis aliquot diebus ante praedandi frumentandique causa ad Ambivaritos trans Mosam missam; hos exspectari equites atque eius rei causa moram interponi arbitrabatur.

X.

Course of the rivers Meuse and Rhine.

Mosa profluit ex monte Vosego, qui est in finibus Lingonum, et parte quadam ex Rheno recepta, quae appellatur Vacalus, insulam efficit Batavorum, neque longius ab eo milibus passuum LXXX in Oceanum influit. Rhenus autem oritur ex Lepontiis, qui Alpes incolunt, et longo spatio per fines Nantuatium, Helvetiorum, Sequanorum, Mediomatricum, Tribocorum, Treverorum citatus fertur et, ubi Oceano appropinquavit, in plures defluit partes multis ingentibusque insulis effectis, quarum pars magna a feris barbarisque nationibus incolitur, ex quibus sunt, qui piscibus atque ovis avium vivere existimantur, multisque capitibus in Oceanum influit.

XI.

The Germans make further requests in order to gain time. Caesar is too sharp for them.

Caesar cum ab hoste non amplius passuum XII milibus abesset, ut erat constitutum, ad eum legati



CATAPULT : ROMAN ARTILLERY. (From Trajan's Column.)

revertuntur; qui in itinere congressi magnopere, ne longius progrederetur, orabant. Cum id non impetrassent, petebant, uti ad eos equites, qui agmen antecessissent, praemitteret eosque pugna

prohiberet, sibique ut potestatem faceret in Ubios legatos mittendi: quorum si principes ac senatus sibi iureiurando fidem fecisset, ea condicione, quae a Caesare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant: ad has res conficiendas sibi tridui spatium daret. Haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut tridui mora interposita equites eorum, qui abessent, reverterentur; tamen sese non longius milibus passuum quattuor aquationis causa processurum eo die dixit; huc postero die quam frequentissimi convenirent, ut de eorum postulatis cognosceret. Interim ad praefectos, qui cum omni equitatu antecesserant, mittit, qui nuntiarent, ne hostes proelio lacesserent et, si ipsi lacesserentur, sustinerent, quoad ipse cum exercitu propius accessisset.

XII.

Cavalry engagement. Defeat of the Romans. 'Par nobile fratrum.'

At hostes ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, quorum erat quinque milium numerus, cum ipsi non amplius octingentos equites haberent, quod ii, qui frumentandi causa ierant trans Mosam, nondum redierant, nihil timentibus nostris, quod legati eorum paulo ante a Caesare discesserant atque is dies indutiis erat ab his petitus, impetu facto celeriter nostros perturbaverunt: rursus resistentibus consuetudine sua ad pedes desiluerunt, subfossis equis compluribusque nostris deiectis reliquos

in fugam coniecerunt atque ita perterritos egerunt, ut non prius fuga desisterent, quam in conspectum agminis nostri venissent. In eo proelio ex equitibus nostris interficiuntur quattuor et septuaginta, in his



Roman Cavalry Soldier. From a relief on a Grave-stone.

vir fortissimus, Piso Aquitanus, amplissimo genere natus, cuius avus in civitate sua regnum obtinuerat amicus ab senatu nostro appellatus. Hic cum fratri intercluso ab hostibus auxilium ferret, illum ex

periculo eripuit, ipse equo vulnerato deiectus, quoad potuit, fortissime restitit: cum circumventus multis vulneribus acceptis cecidisset, atque id frater, qui iam proelio excesserat, procul animadvertisset, incitato equo se hostibus obtulit atque interfectus est.

XIII.

Caesar takes prompt action and repays treachery by treachery.

Hoc facto proelio Caesar neque iam sibi legatos audiendos neque condiciones accipiendas arbitrabatur ab iis, qui per dolum atque insidias petita pace ultro bellum intulissent: exspectare vero, dum hostium copiae augerentur equitatusque reverteretur, summae dementiae esse iudicabat, et cognita Gallorum infirmitate, quantum iam apud eos hostes uno proelio auctoritatis essent consecuti, sentiebat: quibus ad consilia capienda nihil spatii dandum existimabat. His constitutis rebus et consilio cum legatis et quaestore communicato, ne quem diem pugnae praetermitteret, opportunissima res accidit, quod postridie eius diei mane eadem et perfidia et simulatione usi Germani frequentes omnibus principibus maioribusque natu adhibitis ad eum in castra venerunt, simul, ut dicebatur, sui purgandi causa, quod, contra atque esset dictum et ipsi petissent, proelium pridie commisissent, simul ut, si quid possent, de indutiis fallendo impetrarent. Quos sibi Caesar oblatos gavisus illos retineri iussit,

ipse omnes copias castris eduxit equitatumque, quod recenti proelio perterritum esse existimabat, agmen subsequi iussit.

XIV.

Sudden attack on the German camp.

Acie triplici instituta et celeriter VIII milium



A German Encampment. (From sculpture.)

itinere confecto prius ad hostium castra pervenit, quam, quid ageretur, Germani sentire possent. Qui

omnibus rebus subito perterriti et celeritate adventus nostri et discessu suorum, neque consilii habendi neque arma capiendi spatio dato, perturbantur, copiasne adversus hostem ducere, an castra defendere, an fuga salutem petere praestaret. Quorum timor cum fremitu et concursu significaretur, milites nostri pristini diei perfidia incitati in castra irruperunt. Quo loco qui celeriter arma capere potuerunt, paulisper nostris restiterunt atque inter carros impedimentaque proelium commiserunt: at reliqua multitudo puerorum mulierumque (nam cum omnibus suis domo excesserant Rhenumque transierant) passim fugere coepit; ad quos consectandos Caesar equitatum misit.

XV.

Flight and destruction of the Germans.

Germani post tergum clamore audito, cum suos interfici viderent, armis abiectis signisque militaribus relictis se ex castris eiecerunt, et cum ad confluentem Mosae et Rheni pervenissent, reliqua fuga desperata magno numero interfecto reliqui se in flumen praecipitaverunt atque ibi timore, lassitudine, vi fluminis oppressi perierunt. Nostri ad unum omnes incolumes perpaucis vulneratis ex tanti belli timore, cum hostium numerus capitum ccccxxx milium fuisset, se in castra receperunt. Caesar iis, quos in castris retinuerat, discedendi potestatem fecit. Illi supplicia cruciatusque Gal-

lorum veriti, quorum agros vexaverant, remanere se apud eum velle dixerunt. His Caesar libertatem concessit.

XVI.

Reasons which determined Caesar to cross the Rhine.

Germanico bello confecto multis de causis Caesar statuit sibi Rhenum esse transeundum ; quarum illa fuit iustissima, quod, cum videret Germanos tam facile impelli, ut in Galliam venirent, suis quoque rebus eos timere voluit, cum intellegerent et posse et audere populi Romani exercitum Rhenum transire. Accessit etiam, quod illa pars equitatus Usipetum et Tencterorum, quam supra commemoravi praedandi frumentandique causa Mosam transisse neque proelio interfuisse, post fugam suorum se trans Rhenum in fines Sugambrorum receperat seque cum iis coniunxerat. Ad quos cum Caesar nuntios misisset, qui postularent, eos, qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, responderunt : Populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire : si se invito Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, cur sui quicquam esse imperii aut potestatis trans Rhenum postularet ? Ubii autem, qui uni ex Transrhenanis ad Caesarem legatos miserant, amicitiam fecerant, obsides dederant, magnopere orabant, ut sibi auxilium ferret, quod graviter ab Suebis premerentur ; vel, si id facere occupationibus reipublicae prohiberetur, exercitum modo Rhenum transportaret : id sibi ad

auxilium spemque reliqui temporis satis futurum. Tantum esse nomen atque opinionem eius exercitus Ariovisto pulso et hoc novissimo proelio facto etiam ad ultimas Germanorum nationes, uti opinione et amicitia populi Romani tuti esse possint. Navium magnam copiam ad transportandum exercitum pollicebantur.

XVII.

He builds a bridge over the Rhine.

Caesar his de causis, quas commemoravi, Rhenum transire decreverat; sed navibus transire neque satis tutum esse arbitrabatur, neque suae neque populi Romani dignitatis esse statuebat. Itaque, etsi summa difficultas faciendi pontis proponebatur propter latitudinem, rapiditatem altitudinemque fluminis, tamen id sibi contendendum aut aliter non traducendum exercitum existimabat.

How the Bridge was made.

Rationem pontis hanc instituit. Tigna bina sesquipedalia paulum ab imo praeacuta dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis intervallo pedum duorum inter se iungebat. Haec cum machinationibus immissa in flumen defixerat fistucisque adegerat, non sublicae modo directe ad perpendiculum, sed prone ac fastigate, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, his item contraria duo ad eundem modum iuncta intervallo pedum quadragenum ab inferiore parte contra vim atque impetum fluminis

conversa statuebat. Haec utraque insuper bipedalibus trabibus immissis, quantum eorum tignorum iunctura distabat, binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur; quibus disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis tanta erat operis firmitudo atque ea rerum natura, ut, quo maior vis aquae se incitavisset, hoc artius illigata tenerentur. Haec directa materia iniecta contexebantur ac longuriis cratibusque consternebantur; ac nihilo secius sublicae et ad inferiorem partem fluminis oblique agebantur, quae pro ariete subiectae et cum omni opere coniunctae vim fluminis exciperent, et aliae item supra pontem mediocri spatio, ut, si arborum trunci sive naves deiciendi operis essent a barbaris missae, his defensoribus earum rerum vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent.

XVIII.

Caesar crosses the Rhine and makes a demonstration.

Diebus decem, quibus materia coepta erat comportari, omni opere effecto exercitus traducitur. Caesar ad utramque partem pontis firmo praesidio relicto in fines Sugambrorum contendit. Interim a compluribus civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt; quibus pacem atque amicitiam petentibus liberaliter respondit obsidesque ad se adduci iubet. Sugambri ex eo tempore, quo pons institui coeptus est, fuga comparata hortantibus iis, quos ex Tencteris atque Usipetibus apud se habebant, finibus suis excesserant

suaque omnia exportaverant seque in solitudinem ac silvas abdiderant.

XIX.

He learns the plans of the Suebi; and after eighteen days returns and breaks down his bridge.

Caesar paucos dies in eorum finibus moratus omnibus vicis aedificiisque incensis frumentisque succisis se in fines Ubiorum recepit. atque iis auxilium suum pollicitus, si ab Suebis premerentur, haec ab iis cognovit: Suebos, posteaquam per exploratores pontem fieri comperissent, more suo concilio habito nuntios in omnes partes dimisisse. uti de oppidis demigrarent, liberos uxores suaque omnia in silvis deponerent, atque omnes, qui arma ferre possent, unum in locum convenirent: hunc esse delectum medium fere regionum earum, quas Suebi obtinerent: hic Romanorum adventum exspectare atque ibi decertare constituisse. Quod ubi Caesar comperit, omnibus rebus iis confectis, quarum rerum causa traducere exercitum constituerat, ut Germanis metum iniceret, ut Sugambros ulcisceretur, ut Ubios obsidione liberaret, diebus omnino decem et octo trans Rhenum consumptis satis et ad laudem et ad utilitatem profectum arbitratus se in Galliam recepit pontemque rescidit.

XX.

Reasons for invading Britain.

[1] Exigua parte aestatis reliqua Caesar, etsi in his locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit,



BRITONS. (From armour on trophies and antiquarian finds of the period.)

maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod omnibus fere Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intellegebat et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur, si modo insulam adisset et genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portus, aditus cognovisset; quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, neque iis ipsis quicquam praeter oram maritimam atque eas regiones, quae sunt contra Gallias, notum est. Itaque vocatis ad se undique mercatoribus neque quanta esset insulae magnitudo, neque quae aut quantae nationes incolerent, neque quem usum belli haberent aut quibus institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad maiorem navium multitudinem idonei portus, reperire poterat.

XXI.

Caesar sends Volusenus in advance, and forms a camp on the sea-coast at the nearest point to Britain.

Ad haec cognoscenda, priusquam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus Gaium Volusenum cum navi longa praemittit. Huic mandat, ut exploratis omnibus rebus ad se quam primum revertatur. Ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam traiectus. Huc naves undique ex finitimis regionibus et quam superiore aestate ad Veneticum bellum effecerat classem iubet convenire.

Arrival of ambassadors from Britain.

Interim consilio eius cognito et per mercatores perlato ad Britannos a compluribus insulae civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, qui polliceantur obsides dare atque imperio populi Romani obtemperare. Quibus auditis liberaliter pollicitus hortatusque, ut in ea sententia permanerent, eos domum remittit et cum iis una Commium, quem ipse Atrebatibus superatis regem ibi constituerat, cuius et virtutem et consilium probabat et quem sibi fidelem esse arbitrabatur, cuiusque auctoritas in his regionibus magni habebatur, mittit. Huic imperat, quas possit, adeat civitates horteturque, ut populi Romani fidem sequantur, seque celeriter eo venturum nuntiet.

Return of Volusenus.

Volusenus perspectis regionibus omnibus, quantum ei facultatis dari potuit, qui navi egredi ac se barbaris committere non auderet, quinto die ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspexisset renuntiat.

XXII.

Embassy from the Morini.

Dum in his locis Caesar navium parandarum causa moratur, ex magna parte Morinorum ad eum legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quod homines barbari et nostrae

consuetudinis imperiti bellum populo Romano fecissent, seque ea, quae imperasset, facturos pollicerentur. Hoc sibi Caesar satis opportune accidisse arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem relin-



G. Philip & Son, London & Liverpool.
London. George Bell & Sons.

quere volebat neque belli gerendi propter anni tempus facultatem habebat neque has tantularum rerum occupationes Britanniae anteponendas iudicabat, magnum iis numerum obsidum imperat. Quibus adductis eos in fidem recepit.

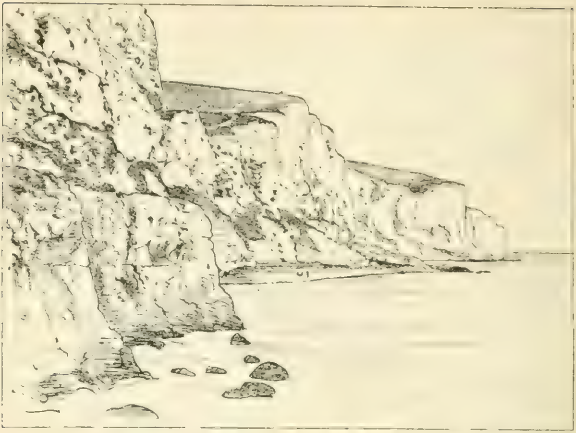
Collection of the ships of war and transports.

Navibus circiter LXXX onerariis coactis contractisque, quod satis esse ad duas transportandas legiones existimabat, quod praeterea navium longarum habebat, quaestori legatis praefectisque distribuit. Huc accedebant XVIII onerariae naves, quae ex eo loco ab milibus passuum octo vento tenebantur, quo minus in eundem portum venire possent: has equitibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Q. Titurio Sabino et L. Aurunculeio Cottae legatis in Menapios atque in eos pagos Morinorum, ab quibus ad eum legati non venerant, ducendum dedit; P. Sulpicium Rufum legatum cum eo praesidio, quod satis esse arbitrabatur, portum tenere iussit.

XXIII.

Voyage across Channel. First sight of Britain at Dover, Aug. 27, 10 *a.m.* B.C. 55.

His constitutis rebus nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tertia fere vigilia solvit equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi et naves conscendere et se sequi iussit. A quibus cum paulo tardius esset administratum, ipse hora circiter diei quarta cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cuius loci haec erat natura, atque ita montibus angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adigi posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum locum arbitratus,



THE CLIFFS AT DOVER—'MONTES ANGUSTI.' (From a photograph.)

dum reliquae naves eo convenirent, ad horam nonam in ancoris exspectavit.

He sails up Channel to Deal, 3.30 *p.m.*

Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis et quae ex Voluseno cognosset, et quae fieri vellet, ostendit monuitque, ut rei militaris ratio, maxime ut maritimae res postularent, ut quae celerem atque instabilem motum haberent, ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur. His dimissis et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum dato signo et sublatis ancoris circiter milia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.



The Beach at Deal.—'Litus apertum ac planum.' (From a photograph.)

XXIV.

Attempt to land. Brave resistance of the Britons.

At barbari consilio Romanorum cognito praemisso equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in proeliis uti consuerunt, reliquis copiis subsecuti nostros navibus egredi prohibebant. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quod naves propter magnitudinem nisi in alto constitui non poterant, militibus autem ignotis locis, impeditis manibus, magno et gravi onere armorum oppressis simul et de navibus desiliendum et in fluctibus consistendum et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, cum illi aut ex arido aut paulum in aquam progressi omnibus membris expeditis, notissimis locis audacter tela

conicerent et equos insuefactos incitarent. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti atque huius omnino generis pugnae imperiti non eadem alacritate ac studio, quo in pedestribus uti proeliis consuerant, utebantur.

XXV.

Caesar manœuvres with his ships of war and attacks the Britons on the flank. At last the Romans force a landing led by a brave standard-bearer. About 5 p.m.

Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, naves longas, quarum et species erat barbaris inusitatior et motus ad usum expeditior, paulum removeri ab onerariis navibus et remis incitari et ad latus apertum hostium constitui atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac submoveri iussit; quae res magno usui nostris fuit. Nam et navium figura et remorum motu et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti barbari constiterunt ac paulum modo pedem rettulerunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maxime propter



Aquilifer.

altitudinem maris, qui decimae legionis aquilam ferebat. contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret: 'Desilite,' inquit, 'milites, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero.' Hoc cum voce magna dixisset, se ex navi proiecit atque in hostes aquilam ferre coepit. Tum nostri cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt. Hos item ex proximis primis navibus cum conspexissent, subsecuti hostibus appropinquarunt.

XXVI.

A sharp fight on shore. The Romans hold their ground, and drive off the Britons.

Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter. Nostri tamen, quod neque ordines servare neque firmiter insistere neque signa subsequi poterant, atque alius alia ex navi, quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, magnopere perturbabantur; hostes vero, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares et navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adoriebantur, plures paucos circumsistebant, alii ab latere aperto in universos tela coniciebant. Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri iussit et, quos laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia submittebat. Nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consecutis in hostes impetum

fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt, neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit.

XXVII.

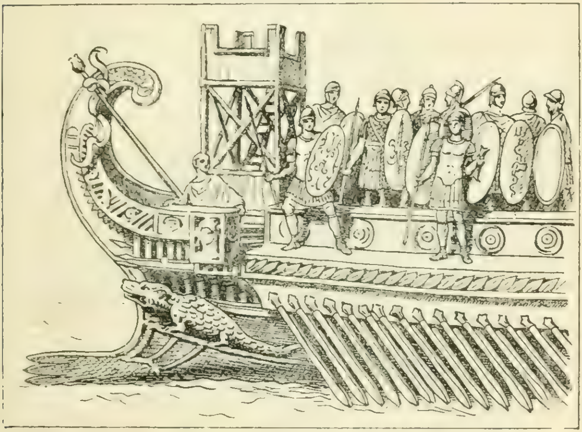
The Britons ask for peace, and promise hostages. Return of Commius.

Hostes proelio superati, simul atque se ex fuga receperunt, statim ad Caesarem legatos de pace miserunt, obsides daturos quaeque imperasset facturos esse polliciti sunt. Una cum his legatis Commius Atrebas venit, quem supra demonstraveram a Caesare in Britanniam praemissum. Hunc illi e navi egressum, cum ad eos oratoris modo Caesaris mandata deferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula coniecerant, tum proelio facto remiserunt. In petenda pace eius rei culpam in multitudinem coniecerunt, et propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur petiverunt. Caesar questus, quod, cum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se petissent, bellum sine causa intulissent, ignoscere imprudentiae dixit obsidesque imperavit; quorum illi partem statim dederunt, partem ex longinquioribus locis arcessitam paucis diebus sese daturos dixerunt. Interea suos remigrare in agros iusserunt, principesque undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt.

XXVIII.

Aug. 30th. The ships carrying the cavalry set out from Ambleteuse, but are dispersed by a violent storm.

His rebus pace confirmata post diem quartum, quam est in Britanniam ventum, naves XVIII, de



Prow of a Roman Galley. (From a bas-relief.)

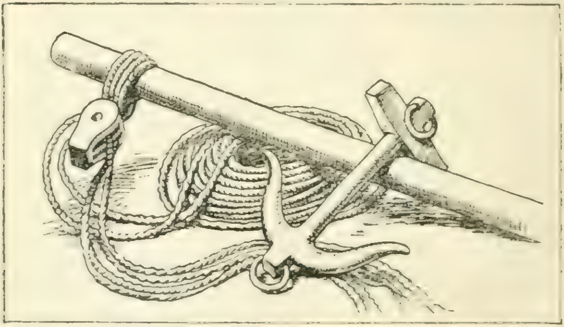
quibus supra demonstratum est, quae equites sustulerant, ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt. Quae cum appropinquarent Britanniae et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum cursum tenere posset, sed aliae eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, aliae ad inferiorem partem insulae, quae est propius solis occasum,

magno sui cum periculo deicerentur; quae tamen ancoris iactis cum fluctibus complerentur, necessario adversa nocte in altum profectae continentem petierunt.

XXIX.

Full moon. The high spring tide does great damage to the ships.

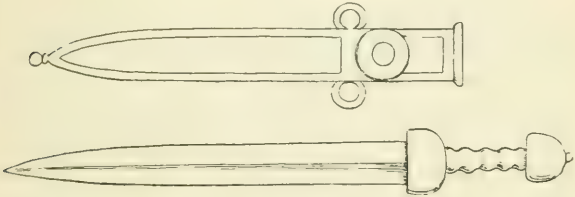
Eadem nocte accidit, ut esset luna plena, qui dies



Anchor and Mast-head with Tackle. (From a bas-relief.)

maritimos aestus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit, nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Caesar exercitum transportandum curaverat quasque in aridum subduxerat, aestus compleverat, et onerarias, quae ad ancoras erant deligatae, tempestas afflictabat, neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi aut auxiliandi dabatur. Compluribus navibus fractis reliquae cum

essent funibus, ancoris reliquisque armamentis amissis ad navigandum inutiles, magna, id quod necesse erat accidere, totius exercitus perturbatio facta est. | Neque enim naves erant aliae, quibus reportari possent, et omnia deerant, quae ad reficiendas naves erant usui, et, quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, frumentum his in locis in hiemem provisum non erat.



Roman Sword and Scabbard. From a relief on a Grave-stone.

XXX.

Renewed hostility among the natives.

Quibus rebus cognitis principes Britanniae, qui post proelium ad Caesarem convenerant, inter se collocuti, cum equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intellegerent et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quae hoc erant etiam angustiora, quod sine impedimentis Caesar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu esse duxerunt rebellione facta frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere et rem in hiemem producere.

quod his superatis aut reditu interclusis neminem postea belli inferendi causa in Britanniam transiturum confidebant. Itaque rursus coniuratione facta paulatim ex castris discedere ac suos clam ex agris deducere coeperunt.

XXXI.

Caesar makes counter preparations, gets in provisions, and refits as many of his ships as he can.

At Caesar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum et ex eo, quod obsides dare intermiserant, fore id, quod accidit, suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat. Nam et frumentum ex agris cotidie in castra conferebat et quae gravissime afflictae erant naves, earum materia atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur et quae ad eas res erant usui ex continenti comportari iubebat. Itaque, cum summo studio a militibus administraretur, duodecim navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari commode posset, effecit.

XXXII.

The seventh legion goes out to forage, and is surprised, and surrounded by the natives.

Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine una frumentatum missa, quae appellabatur septima, neque ulla ad id tempus belli suspicione interposita, cum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ii, qui pro portis castrorum

in statione erant, Caesari nuntiaverunt pulverem maiorem, quam consuetudo ferret, in ea parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecisset. Caesar id, quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes, quae in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquis duas in stationem cohortes succedere, reliquas armari et confestim se e subsequi iussit. Cum paulo longius a castris processissent, suos ab hostibus premi atque aegre sustinere et conferta legione ex omnibus partibus tela conici animadvertit. Nam quod omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos noctu in silvis delituerant; tum dispersos depositis armis in metendo occupatos subito adorti paucis interfectis reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant, simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

XXXIII.

How the Britons fight from chariots.

Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae. Primo per omnes partes perequitant et tela coniciunt atque ipso terrore equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant, et cum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverunt, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus proeliantur. Aurigae interim paulatim ex proelio excedunt atque ita currus collocant, ut, si illi a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum,

stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestant. ac tantum usu cotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere et per temonem percurrere et in iugo insistere et se inde in currus citissime recipere consuerint.

XXXIV.

Caesar comes to the relief of his legion. A drawn battle.

Quibus rebus perturbatis nostris novitate pugnae tempore opportunissimo Caesar auxilium tulit: namque eius adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se ex timore receperunt. Quo facto ad lacessendum et ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitratus suo se loco continuit et brevi tempore intermisso in castra legiones reduxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostris omnibus occupatis, qui erant in agris reliqui discesserunt.

After many days of bad weather the natives again attack in great force.

Secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, quae et nostros in castris continerent et hostem a pugna prohiberent. Interim barbari nuntios in omnes partes dimiserunt paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis praedicaverunt, et, quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum sui liberandi facultas daretur, si Romanos castris expulissent, demonstraverunt. His rebus celeriter magna multitudine peditatus equitatusque coacta ad castra venerunt.



War-chariot of the Britons. (From description and representations of ancient war-chariots.)

XXXV.

But they are easily repulsed with the help of a small body of Cavalry under Commius.

Caesar etsi idem, quod superioribus diebus acciderat, fore videbat, ut, si essent hostes pulsi, celeritate periculum effugerent, tamen nactus equites circiter xxx, quos Commius Atrebas, de quo ante dictum est, secum transportaverat, legiones in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso proelio diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt ac terga verterunt. Quos tanto spatio secuti, quantum cursu et viribus efficere potuerunt, complures ex iis occiderunt, deinde omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis se in castra receperunt.

XXXVI.

After doubling the number of hostages, Caesar leaves Britain. (About Sept. 20th.)

Eodem die legati ab hostibus missi ad Caesarem de pace venerunt. His Caesar numerum obsidum, quem antea imperaverat, duplicavit eosque in continentem adduci iussit, quod propinqua die aequinoctii infirmis navibus hiemi navigationem subiciendam non existimabat. Ipse idoneam tempestatem nanctus paulo post mediam noctem naves solvit: quae omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt: sed ex iis onerariae duae eosdem, quos reliqui, portus capere non potuerunt et paulo infra delatae sunt.

XXXVII.

The Morini attack some of his troops on landing. They are relieved by Cavalry.

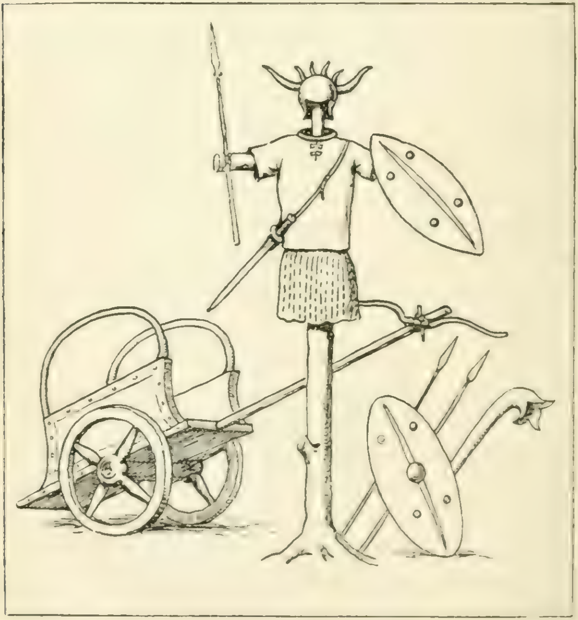
Quibus ex navibus cum essent expositi milites circiter trecenti atque in castra contenderent, Morini, quos Caesar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, spe praedae adducti primo non ita magno suorum numero circumsteterunt ac, si sese interfici nollent, arma ponere iusserunt. Cum illi orbe facto sese defenderent, celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter milia sex convenerunt. Qua re nuntiata Caesar omnem ex castris equitatum suis auxilio misit. Interim nostri milites impetum hostium sustinuerunt atque amplius horis quattuor fortissime pugnaverunt et paucis vulneribus acceptis complures ex his occiderunt. Postea vero quam equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes abiectis armis terga verterunt magnusque eorum numerus est occisus.

XXXVIII.

Punishment of the Morini and Menapii. Winter-quarters. A 'thanksgiving' voted.

Caesar postero die T. Labienum legatum cum iis legionibus, quas ex Britannia reduxerat, in Morinos, qui rebellionem fecerant, misit. Qui cum propter siccitates paludum, quo se reciperent, non haberent, quo superiore anno perfugio fuerant usi, omnes fere in potestatem Labieni pervenerunt. At Q. Titurius et L. Cotta legati, qui in Menapiorum fines legiones

duxerant, omnibus eorum agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, aedificiis incensis, quod Menapii se omnes in densissimas silvas abdiderant, se ad Caesarem receperunt. Caesar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit. Eo duae omnino civitates ex Britannia obsides miserunt; reliquae neglexerunt. His rebus gestis ex litteris Caesaris dierum viginti supplicatio a senatu decreta est.



Trophy of British Weapons. (From a coin of Iulius Caesar.)

NOTES TO CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR

BOOK IV

NOTES

I.

Line 1. **ea, quae secuta est, hieme.** The relative clause *quae secuta est* is, like all relative clauses, adjectival, and here put between the demonstrative and the substantive. 'In that—which followed—winter' thus is equivalent to our English 'in the following winter.'

qui fuit annus, &c.: parenthetical; *qui* by attraction agreeing with *annus*. *Gneo Pompeio . . . consulibus*, ablative absolute. The Romans marked each year by the names of the consuls for the year. Thus as we say 'the year 1899,' they said 'the year of the consulship of Pompeius and Crassus.' Pompeius and Crassus formed, with Caesar himself, the first (so-called) triumvirate. See Introduction.

2. **Germani** goes with both *Usipetes* and *Tencteri*. Tr., 'the German tribes of the Usipetes, as well as the Tencteri.'

4. **Rhenum.** The Rhine along its whole course then formed the natural boundary between Gaul and Germany, Gaul including at that time the countries now called Belgium and Holland.

5. **quo**: lit. 'whither' = 'into which.'

6. **Suebis**: the Suebi lay further to the east. There was a constant tendency for these tribes to push westwards in search of land as population increased. The result of this movement was, in the end, to destroy the Roman Empire and to establish the great nations, Teutons, Anglo-Saxons, Celts, &c., who peopled Northern Europe and developed into the most civilized peoples of the world.

exagitati, 'much harassed,' lit. 'driven out frequently.'

7. **premebantur . . . prohibebantur**: must be translated as pluperfects. 'Had been for many years much harassed by the Suebi, oppressed by war, and prevented from cultivating the land.'

9. **pagos**, 'districts.' The French *pays* is derived from this word.

10. **singula** = 'one to each district.' In translating take with *quibus*, 'from each of which they lead out,' &c.

11. **bellandi causa**, 'for the purpose of making war.'

12. **illos** = 'those at war.'

13. **anno post** = 'in the next year.'

illi, 'the others' who fought in the previous year.

14. **ratio atque usus**, 'theory and practice.'

16. **agri**: gen. (partitive), depending on *nihil*.

18. **maximam partem**: acc. of extent, 'for the most part.'

frumento, lacte, pecore: ablatives of material.

19. **multumque sunt in venationibus**, 'they are (much engaged) in hunting.'

21. **a pueris**, 'from boyhood.'

nullo officio, &c.: 'trained in no regular duty or discipline.'

25. **locis frigidissimis**: a kind of ablative absolute, 'though the country is very cold.'

vestitus: partitive genitive, governed by *quicquam*.

26–28. **haberent . . . lavarentur**. Strict sequence of tenses would require the pres. subj. after the primary tense *adduxerunt*. Tr., 'they have trained themselves to wear . . . and to wash,' &c.

II.

1. **eo, ut**, 'with the object that.'

quae bello, &c.: take the words thus: *Ut habeant (homines) quibus vendant ea, quae bello ceperint.*

2. **habeant** is final subjunctive (expressing purpose). *vendant* is generic subjunctive, the kind of men they want. *ceperint*: indefinite subjunctive, 'whatever they have taken.'

quam quo: *quo* is generally used in this construction instead of *quod*, 'than that.'

3. **desiderent**: subj., because stating a reason only to be rejected.

4. **quaeque impenso parant pretio**, 'and which they procure for a heavy price.'

7. **summi ut sint laboris**: *laboris*, genitive of quality, 'to be capable of,' &c.

8. **equestribus**, &c. In this they were exactly like the

Boers of our own times, who have taught us the value of 'mounted infantry.'

11. **cum usus est** = 'when they want them.'

14. **quamvis pauci,** 'however few (they may be)'; lit. 'as few as you like' (*quam-vis*).

III.

1. **publice,** &c. : *publice* = 'in a public way,' 'the greatest credit to them as a state.'

quam latissime, 'as widely as possible.'

2. **significari** depends on *putant* understood.

4. **una ex parte a Suebis.** Note the idiomatic uses of *ex* and *a*, 'on one side of the Suebi.' *agri* : nom. plural, subject of *dicuntur*.

7. **ut est captus,** &c., 'as far as the capacity of the Germans goes.'

11. **Gallicis sunt moribus assuefacti,** 'trained in Gallic customs.'

16. **redegerunt:** lit. 'reduced them (so as to be),' &c.; i.e. 'to a position of much greater inferiority and weakness.'

IV.

1. **in eadem causa,** 'in the same case.'

9. **cis:** i.e. on the Gallic side.

10. **transire prohibebant:** verbs of preventing have this construction in Caesar instead of that with *quominus* and the subjunctive; see chap. xxiv. 4.

11. **vi contendere,** 'to force their way' (to the other bank).

14. **et tridui,** &c.: i.e. they marched away a three days' distance, and then returning, covered the same distance in one night with their cavalry. *confecto* agrees with *itinere*. *equitatu*, abl. of instrument.

20, 21. **priusquam . . . certior fieret:** where there is any idea of prevention by anticipation *priusquam* takes the subjunctive.

23. **partem:** acc. of duration of time.

eorum: i.e. of the Menapii.

V.

3. **novis . . . rebus,** 'change,' 'novelty.'

4. **est enim,** &c.: lit. 'this is a part of the Gallic habit,'

consuetudinis being a partitive genitive. Paraphrase: 'It is a characteristic habit of the Gauls.'

6. **cogant, quaerant, circumsistat, cogant** are subjunctives depending upon *ut* (consecutive clauses). All the other subjunctives in the clause are the result of indirect question. Note the change of number in *circumsistat* and *cogant*.

11. **quorum eos**: *poenitere* takes accus. of the person repenting (*eos*), genitive of the thing repented of (*quorum*). *in vestigio*, lit. 'on the track.' Translate the whole 'which they have to rue (repent of) immediately after.'

13. **ad voluntatem**, &c., 'give fictitious answers to please them' (the Gauls).

VI.

1. **qua**: an example of the connecting relative. Tr., 'knowing this habit.'

ne: lit. 'lest,' must here be amplified somewhat as follows, 'in order to avoid having to deal with a more serious war.'

2. **consuerat**: contracted form of *consueverat*.

4. **missas** (*esse*), **invitatos** (*esse*), **fore** are all infinitives depending upon *cognovit*.

7. **parata**: strictly a participle, is here used predicatively with the fut. infin., 'all their demands would be granted by them' (the Gallic tribes).

qua: connecting relative; see above.

8. **vagabantur** must here be rendered by a paraphrase, 'were making wider incursions.'

Eburonum, &c.: i.e. along the Meuse valley, now part of Belgium.

11. **dissimulanda**: passive must here be translated by active, 'thought he had better conceal what,' &c.

12. **confirmatis**, 'reassured.' Translate by active thus, 'having soothed and reassured,' &c.

13. **imperato**: *imperare* is here used in the sense of 'to requisition,' 'having requisitioned (i.e. ordered them to furnish) cavalry.'

VII.

3. **a quibus**: connecting relative. Tr., 'from them.'

paucorum dierum iter: *iter* accusative expressing measure of distance.

5. **Germanos neque**, &c. This passage is the first instance in this book of a long piece of indirect speech (Oratio Obliqua),

in which the words of the speakers are thrown into the third person and made dependent upon some such words (expressed or implied) as 'they said,' 'he pleaded,' &c. Many instances of reported speeches of this kind may be found in the account of any Parliamentary debate in the newspapers. Thus a speech of Mr. Jones, M.P., when delivered opens thus: 'I will not detain the house long upon this important subject, but I will venture to say,' &c. This, when reported in the newspaper, becomes '(Mr. Jones said that) he would not detain the house long upon that important subject, but he would venture to say,' &c.

In translating such sentences from Latin, remember that *all the principal verbs (of the original speech) are in the infinitive, all the dependent verbs in the subjunctive. The subjects of the infinitives will, of course, according to rule, be in the accusative.*

Now take this first sentence. *Inferre* and *recusare* are principal verbs: their subject is *Germanos*: *lacessantur, contendant, sit tradita, inferant* are dependent verbs: *resistere* and *deprecari* are infinitives in apposition to *consuetudo*.

Thus the direct speech (i.e. the actual words which the Germans used) would be: '*Germani* neque priores populo Romano bellum *inferunt* neque tamen *recusant*, si *lacessuntur*, quin armis contendant, quod Germanorum consuetudo *est* a maioribus tradita, quicumque bellum *inferunt*, resistere neque deprecari.'

All the words which undergo alteration are italicized. Note that *contendant* remains subjunctive because governed by *quin*; *resistere* and *deprecari* remain infinitives, because they are, in both direct and indirect speech, in apposition to *consuetudo*.

Now observe the indirect and direct forms in English of this passage.

Indirect. '*They said that* the Germans *were* neither the first to attack (lit. first attacking) the Roman people, nor yet *did* they refuse, if provoked, to contend with armed force, because the Germans *had* a custom handed down from their ancestors, viz. to resist those who *attacked* them, and not (*neque*) to use entreaties.'

Direct. 'The Germans *are* neither the first to attack the Roman people, nor yet *do* they refuse, if provoked, to contend with armed force, because the Germans *have* a custom handed down from their ancestors, viz. to resist those who *attack* them, and not to use entreaties.'

Note carefully the difference of the italicized words in the two versions.

9. 10. **haec tamen dicere,** &c.: principal verbs (in the infinitive *dicere, venisse* dependent on *dicere*), *posse, concedere, esse*. In each case render these infinitives by past tenses of the indicative in the third person. This will give the corresponding English indirect form. Thus: 'This however they said, that they had come against their own will . . . they could be useful friends . . . they yielded to the Suevi alone,' &c. To get the direct form we must, of course, substitute present tenses and the first or second persons where necessary. 'This however *we say* . . . we can be useful friends to them,' &c.

12. **attribuant, patiantur**: these are hortatory subjunctives. 'Let them (the Romans) assign them (the Germans) lands.' According to rule they should be altered to the imperfect subjunctive in indirect speech, but the present subjunctive is frequently retained for the sake of greater vividness.

VIII.

1. **visum est,** 'it seemed good' (to answer).

2. **sibi nullam,** &c. Treat this piece of reported speech in the same way as above. *sibi* refers to Caesar. As a general rule *se* and *suus* refer to the speaker, other pronouns (as *eum his*) to the persons addressed. But this rule is by no means universal. Thus, in the next sentence, *suos* refers to *qui*. Observation and common sense are in these cases the best guides.

3. **verum,** 'fair': rather an unusual sense.

6. **praesertim**: lit. 'especially.' Tr., 'and that to so large a multitude.'

7. **licere**: lit. 'that it was lawful,' &c. Tr., 'they might, if they wished, settle.'

9. **hoc se,** &c.: indirect, 'this he would command': direct, 'this I will command.'

IX.

2. **post diem tertium** = 'two days afterwards.' See note on xxviii. 1.

3. **ne . . . moveret**: English 'not to move.'

propius: preposition governing *se*.

X.

1. **Vosego**: the modern *Vosges*. The Meuse really rises from the plateau of Langres.

2. **parte quadam**[1], &c., 'having received a part of (the waters of) the Rhine, it forms the island of the Batavi.' The Vacalus, now called the Waal, flows out of the Rhine into the Meuse, and an island is thus formed.

4. **neque,** 'and not.'

milibus: abl. of comparison depending on *longius*.

6. **longo spatio,** 'over a long distance.'

8. **citatus,** 'with swift current.' Afterwards the course of the river is checked by the force of the advancing tides from the North Sea.

10. **multis ingentibusque insulis effectis.** *effectis*: lit. 'having been formed.' Turn the whole phrase into the active, and use the English present participle 'forming,' &c.

XI.

1. **Caesar,** &c. *Caesar* is placed first by way of emphasis. In translation it must be taken after *cum*. 'When Caesar,' &c.: you will find frequent instances of this emphatic position of the subject. Notice them when they occur, and in most cases invert as in this example.

8. **quorum**: connecting relative. Tr., 'if *their* leading men and senate.'

9. **fidem fecisset,** 'should have given them a pledge on oath.' *fecisset* is singular, because *principes ac senatus* count as one phrase.

10. **ostendebant,** 'they declared.'

11. **daret**: hortatory subjunctive.

12. **eodem illo**: adverbial, 'tended to that same object.'

16. **convenirent**: hortatory subjunctive (for the direct present subjunctive), 'let them come together in as large numbers as possible.'

18, 19. **mittit qui nuntiarent,** 'sends (men) to announce,' final subjunctive.

20. **sustinerent,** 'sustain the attack.'

XII.

1. **hostes**: emphatic position of subject. Tr., 'as soon as ever the enemy caught sight,' &c.

2. **cum,** 'although.'

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[1] The correct reading is here uncertain. That in the text is a conjecture of Kraner's.

3. **non amplius octingentos**: the *quam* is often omitted with numerals after comparative adverbs.

5. **nihil timentibus nostris**, 'when our men were suspecting no attack.'

7. **impetu facto.** Render this ablative absolute by a finite verb 'charged and,' &c.

8. **resistentibus**: abl. abs. understand *nostris*, 'rallying.'

14. **interficiuntur**: historic present, used to give greater picturesqueness to the narrative.

15. **amplissimo**, 'most noble.' *genere*: abl. of origin.

XIII.

2. **audiendos, accipiendas**: understand *esse*. Gerundives implying necessity.

4. **ultro.** The root meaning of *ultro* is the same as that of *ultra*, i.e. 'beyond.' Hence it is most frequently used to describe a person's going 'out of his way' to do a thing, 'had attacked him unprovoked.'

exspectare is the subject of *esse*. *dum* with subjunctive has the force here of 'until.'

6. **summae dementiae** may be classed as a genitive of quality. In translating here keep the Latin order of words. 'To wait, however, until . . . he judged to be (an act) of utter madness.'

7. **quantum**, &c. The order of words in translating is *quantum auctoritatis* (partitive genitive) *hostes* (i.e. the Germans) *cum essent consecuti apud eos* (i.e. the Gauls) *uno proelio*.

9. **quibus** (connecting relative) is the dative governed by *dandum*. Tr., 'to them.'

11, 12. **ne . . . praetermitteret**: lit. 'that he should not let slip,' in English phrase will be 'to avoid letting slip.' The whole phrase depends on *consilium*. *Pugnae*, here equivalent to *pugnandi*, 'day for fighting.'

12. **opportunissima res accidit, quod**, &c., 'a most opportune circumstance occurred, namely that' (or 'in that'). The sentence beginning with *quod* is a substantival clause in apposition to *res*.

13. **postridie eius diei**: *diei* genitive depending on the adverb *postridie*, 'on the day after that day.'

16. **sui purgandi causa**: expressing a purpose, as in chap. i. *bellandi causa*. *sui purgandi* is an example of gerundive attraction for *se purgandi*, the object *se* being attracted to the case of *purgandi*, 'with the object of clearing themselves.'

17. **contra atque**: to be taken close together. 'Contrary to what had been said,' &c. Cp. the phrase *simul atque*.

19. **si quid possent,** 'whatever (advantage) they could,' object of *impetrarent*.

fallendo, 'by trickery.'

20. **quos**: connecting relative, 'Caesar rejoicing that they.' Caesar's conduct cannot be justified; he repaid treachery by treachery.

22. **agmen subsequi,** 'to bring up the rear.'

XIV.

1. **acie triplici.** 'The legion marched in three parallel lines; the first line consisting of four, the second and third of three cohorts (there being ten cohorts in a legion). This was the usual formation on the battlefield' (Kraner).

3. **quid ageretur**: indirect question (the Germans would ask *quid agitur*) depending on *sentire*. Hence subjunctive mood.

qui: connecting relative. Omit in translation and render 'terrified by . . . they are thrown into confusion.'

7. **copiasne.** *Ne* introduces a triple indirect question, depending on some word like *dubitantes*, 'in doubt whether it would be better' (*praestaret*).

8. **praesto** has an impersonal use, 'it is better.'

9. **quorum timor**: remember previous cautions about the translation of the connecting relative and the position of the subject (*timor*). In future these cautions will be omitted, in order that you may use your own intelligence.

16. **ad quos consectandos,** &c. Cato afterwards bitterly attacked Caesar in the senate for this act of cruelty, and declared that instead of having honours voted to him, he ought to be delivered up to the Tencteri as an expiatory offering.

XV.

2. **armis abiectis,** &c. Translate these past participles by the more loosely used English present participles, 'throwing down their arms,' &c. So also below, *desperata*, 'despairing of.'

3, 4. **ad confluentem Mosae et Rheni,** 'to the connecting stream between the Meuse and Rhine.' The allusion seems to be to the Waal (Vacalus, chap. x.). The Germans were flying northwards between the two rivers, the Meuse

and the Rhine, and when they came to the Waal, they found themselves caught in a trap. See the map.

8. **ad unum**, 'to a man.'

8, 9. **ex tanti belli timore**. A picturesque phrase, which must be paraphrased in English, 'considering the fear which a war of such magnitude had aroused.'

9. **capitum**, 'persons.' Genitive of definition.

XVI.

3. **iustissima**, 'most important.'

4. **suis . . . rebus**: dative, implying the subject of their fears, 'to have fears for their own possessions as well.'

7. **accessit etiam quod**, 'there was the additional reason that,' &c.

13. Understand *ut* before *eos*.

15. **imperium**: object. *Rhenum*, subject of *finire*. See hints on how to translate indirect speech above.

16. **se**: referring to Caesar subject of *existimaret*.

17. **sui quicquam**, &c., 'that any power or authority should belong to him (Caesar) beyond the Rhine.'

22. **premerentur**: subjunctive because an indirect statement of the words of the Ubii. The rest of the sentence down to *possint* is indirect speech.

23. **occupationibus reipublicae**, 'state business.'

24. **Rhenum**: governed by the *trans* in *transportaret*.

26. **opinionem**, 'reputation': lit. 'the opinion other people held about the Roman people.'

XVII.

2, 3. **neque satis tutum**, &c. Translate the first *neque* in this sentence by 'not,' the second by 'and . . . not,' the third by 'or.' You will frequently find it necessary to resolve the Latin *neque . . . neque* in this way.

4. **dignitatis**: genitive of quality: 'not to be consistent with his own dignity or that of the Roman people.'

5. **etsi summa**, &c.: lit. 'although the very great difficulty was set before him.' Paraphrase 'although the task that was set before him of making the bridge was a very difficult one.'

7. **id sibi**, &c., 'that he must make that the object of his efforts.'

9. **rationem**, &c.: *hanc* is here emphatic: 'the plan of the bridge which he adopted was this' (or 'as follows').

The Bridge.—This is one of the most difficult passages in all Caesar's writings.

The following is a literal translation of the whole, and the little diagrams will help you to understand each stage of the work. See also the drawing of the whole bridge. (Frontispiece.

'He joined together (*inter se*) at an interval of two feet two piles (*tigna*) a foot and a half thick, sharpened a little from the bottom (and) measured to suit the depth of the river.' (Fig. i.

'When (*cum*) he had let these down (*immissa*) into the river and fixed them by means of machinery, and hammered them in with rammers, not like (*modo*, 'after the manner of,' governing *sublicae*) a stake, directly upright, but sloping and at an angle, in order that they might lean in the direction of the current.' (Fig. ii.)



Fig. I.

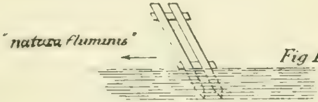


Fig II

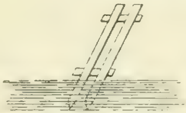


Fig III.

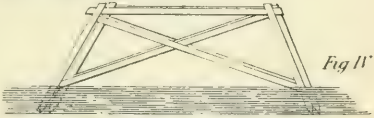


Fig IV

'Corresponding (*contraria*) to these he likewise fixed two piles joined in the same way, at an interval of forty feet from the lower end (of the piles), slanting to meet the force and rush of the stream.' (Fig. iii.)

'On the top (*insuper*) planks two feet wide were let in (translating *immissis* as a finite verb) to fit the space between the piles (lit. 'as far as the joining of these piles was distant') (and) both these piles were held apart by two stays

on each side (running) from the most distant point' (i.e. from the top of one pile to the lowest point of the opposite one above the water). (Fig. iv.)

'These (piles) being (at once) held apart and linked together in a contrary direction, such was the strength of the work, and such the nature of the whole arrangement (*rerum*) that, the greater the force of water that rushed (upon the bridge), the more closely were they held bound together. These (i.e. the whole structure)

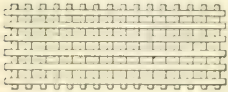


Fig. V.

Birds eye view of Section of Bridge (without the Crates)

were again bound together by woodwork (*materia*) laid upon them lengthways (*directa*, abl. fem.) and crossed again with long poles and wattle work.' (Fig. v.)

'And likewise (*nihilo setius*) props (*sublicae*) were driven in obliquely on the lower side of the stream, in order that they might (*quae* with subjunctive expressing purpose) receive the force of the current, acting as a buttress (lit. 'put beneath instead of a buttress') and joined to the whole structure, and others likewise were driven in a short distance above the bridge, in order that, if trunks of trees or boats should be sent down by the barbarians to throw down the structure (understand *causa* with *deiciendi operis*) the force of such attacks (*rerum*) might be lessened by these fenders, and they might not do harm to the bridge' (*neu* instead of *neque* after *ut* in a final clause).

Now examine the picture of the bridge (frontispiece) as a whole with the outworks above and the props below[1].

XVIII.

1. **diebus decem, quibus**: lit. 'in ten days from which,' a loose expression for 'in ten days from the time when.'

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[1] In an interesting article in the *Classical Review* of November, 1899, which I have just seen, Mr. A. H. Allcroft gives a different explanation of the lower *sublicae*. He puts them actually *under* the piers on the lower side of the stream, thinks they were driven in upright, and explains 'oblique' as referring to the V-shaped nature of the stockade. Others also give a different explanation of the *fibulae*. That given in the notes is Napoleon's.

9. **hortantibus iis**: lit. 'those exhorting them whom,' &c.; paraphrase 'at the instigation of those whom.'

XIX.

5. **Suebos,** &c.: see the hints given above for translating indirect speech.

8. **uti,** 'to tell them to,' jussive use of *ut* with the subjunctive.

10, 11. **hunc esse delectum,** &c.: *hunc* agrees with *locum* understood; *esse delectum* is a verb, 'had been selected.'

regionum: gen. with *medium*, 'halfway between.'

19. **profectum** *esse* agreeing with *satis*, 'enough had been done' (*proficio*). *laudem*, 'prestige.'

XX.

1. **exigua parte,** &c.: ablative absolute.

2. **ad septentriones vergit,** 'trends in a northerly direction.' For the meaning of *septentriones* see Vocabulary.

3. **proficisci contendit,** 'purposed to go.'

7. **magno sibi usui fore.** *usui*, predicative dative; *sibi*, dative of advantage. Note the curious order of the words, which is very characteristic of Latin, *sibi* coming in between the adjective and substantive. The 'predicative' dative is common in such phrases as *usui esse*, *bono esse*, *exitio esse*, the predicate being put in the dative instead of the same case as the subject.

8. **adisset . . . perspexisset . . . cognovisset.** The Latin uses the strictly accurate pluperfect tenses. 'It would be of great use, if he should have (previously) visited,' &c. (In the direct speech the future perfect would be used: 'It will be of great use, if I shall have.') In English we should say 'if he visited.'

9. **loca** might be rendered 'the topography of the district.'

10. **fere** qualifies *omnia*.

11. **temere,** 'aimlessly,' 'without good reason.'

illo: adverb.

12. **iis ipsis**: i. e. *mercatoribus*.

13. **Gallias**: plural, because the Romans divided Gaul into three parts and spoke of the whole as 'the Gauls.' But the plural is strangely used here, as only the north of Gaul can be said to be opposite Britain.

14. **neque quanta,** &c.: all these sentences are indirect questions depending on *reperire poterat*, which must be taken first. *In indirect questions the verb is always in the subjunctive mood.*

16. **usum belli,** 'manner of warfare,' or perhaps 'practice in war.'

18. **maiorem,** 'larger than usual.'

XXI.

1. **periculum faceret:** lit. 'made trial,' tr. 'made the essay.' *Periculum* in its original sense = trial. The subjunctive is used in speaking of an idea present in Caesar's mind.

2. **idoneum esse arbitratus,** 'thinking that he (Gaius) was a suitable person,' or perhaps 'thinking that it was a suitable thing to do,' in which case *idoneum* would be neuter.

5. **Morinos.** Apparently the territory of the Morini extended as far as the country round Calais and Boulogne. In 1804 Napoleon made his great camp at Boulogne with the same object.

9. **classem.** Note the position of the word. It is, of course, the antecedent of *quam*, and must be taken first.

13. **dare . . . obtemperare:** an unusual construction. Verbs of promising in Latin generally take a future infinitive.

14. **liberaliter pollicitus,** 'making liberal promises.'

16. **Commium:** governed by *mittit* below.

16, 17. **Atrebatibus superatis:** in a battle on the river Sambre (described in the Second Book). A tribe of the same name inhabited Berkshire; hence, perhaps, the influence of Commius. It must be remembered that both Gaul and Britain were at this time inhabited by Celts, all of kindred stock.

20. **magni:** genitive of value, understanding *pretii*.

20, 21. **quas possit, adeat civitates.** *It is characteristic of Latin that the relative clause often comes first.* Take the words in their English order and the difficulty will disappear. *adeat*, note omission of *ut*, 'to visit.' *possit*, Virtual Oratio Obliqua.

21, 22. **fidem sequantur:** i.e. 'to be loyal to.'

23. **quantum ei,** &c.: lit. 'as much of opportunity (partitive genitive) as could be given him,' i.e. 'as far as his opportunities allowed him.'

24. **qui navi,** &c.: '*seeing that* he did not venture.' The subjunctive *auderet* gives a causal sense to the relative clause.

XXII.

1, 2. **dum . . . moratur.** *Dum* regularly takes the present indicative (historic present) when it indicates a continuous

period of time during part of which something else happens. Translate by past tense.

3. **de superioris temporis consilio,** 'previous policy.'

4. **excusarent:** final subjunctive, expressing purpose.

4, 5. **homines barbari . . . imperiti:** in apposition to the subject of *fecissent*, 'being barbarians,' &c.

6. **pollicerentur:** final subjunctive co-ordinate with *excusarent*.

10. **has tantularum,** &c.: may perhaps be paraphrased 'trivial embarrassments.'

12. **imperat.** For the construction with *imperat* cp. chap. vi. 13. 'Orders them to furnish.'

13. **in fidem recepit,** 'received them as allies.' They became his 'friendlies.'

14. **†coactis contractisque,** 'having been collected and massed together.' There is some uncertainty about the correct reading.

16. **quod . . . navium longarum.** *Navium*, partitive genitive: 'all the ships of war he had.'

18, 19. **quae ex eo,** &c. This would probably be the port of Ambleteuse.

XXIII.

1, 2. **idoneam . . . tempestatem.** It was full moon four nights later. See chap. xxviii. Astronomers have discovered by calculation that it was full moon on the night of Aug. 30 (or more precisely, the early morning of Aug. 31, B.C. 55), so that the date of Caesar's sailing would be the night of Aug. 26

2. **tertia . . . vigilia:** i.e. about midnight; the night, from sunset to sunrise, was divided into four 'watches,' varying according to the season of the year. It is not possible now to determine with absolute certainty Caesar's place of embarkation, but there is reasonable evidence that the port meant is the modern 'Boulogne,' while the *superior portus* where the eighteen ships were detained, is Ambleteuse. Others have supposed Wissant to be the port of embarkation, and Calais the *superior portus*.

5. **hora . . . quarta:** i.e. probably about 10 o'clock in the morning, the Roman first hour being about 6 a.m.

8. **cuius loci haec,** &c.: *haec* = 'such.' *continebatur*, 'was enclosed' (in the inlet). *ita angustis* = 'so closely approaching.' Others take *angustis* to mean simply 'steep.' There can be no reasonable doubt that the *locus* described is Dover.

From early English writers we learn that the coast here has undergone considerable alterations. The sea, which is now kept out by the beach and esplanade, formerly swept up the narrow inlet now covered by the modern town of Dover, reaching the base of the cliffs called at the present day the western heights, and forming a sort of creek with high cliffs on either hand.

10. **ad egrediendum**: the gerund and preposition depend upon *idoneum*. Note the characteristic order of the Latin words.

12. **dum**: with subjunctive denoting intention, 'until.'

horam nonam: i.e. about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

16. **ut rei militaris ratio,** &c. The first and second *ut* = 'as'; *postularent* goes with both *ratio* and *maritimae res*, and is in the subjunctive because the verb *monuit* introduces indirect speech. The third *ut* goes closely with *quae*, and is equivalent to *quippe quae*—'as being things which,' &c. *Haberent*, generic subjunctive. A fourth *ut* must be understood with *administrarentur* indirect command depending on *monuit*. Thus the whole sentence, which is somewhat awkwardly expressed, will mean, 'Warned them that (fourth *ut* understood), as (first *ut*) military science, and above all as (second *ut*) naval warfare demanded, being (third *ut*) operations which involved quick and uncertain movement, everything should be carried out with instantaneous obedience and at the right moment.'

[It is possible that the first and second *ut* may depend upon *monuit*, 'Warned them that,' &c. In this case the fourth *ut* understood would depend upon *postularent*. But this would involve an unusual construction of *monuit* with a substantival *ut* clause.]

18. **ad nutum**: a picturesque expression implying perfect discipline. The soldiers would obey a nod of the head or a wave of the hand. Colonel Burnaby, one of the heroes of our Soudan warfare, is said to have trained his soldiers to obey even the flash of his sword.

19, 20. **et ventum . . . secundum,** 'a favourable tide as well as wind, simultaneously.' The wind was south-west, as it was unfavourable to the ships with the cavalry which were wind-bound at Ambleteuse. The tide would also turn about this time and begin to flow up channel.

21. **circiter,** &c. There has been much discussion as to the *direction* in which Caesar sailed from Dover. There can, however, be little reasonable doubt that he sailed *up channel*

in the direction of Deal. This is the view taken by Napoleon in his account of Caesar's invasion. (For a most interesting study of the whole question, I may refer to the Rev. F. T. Vine's *Caesar in Kent*, chap. iii.)

22. **aperto,** &c., 'he brought his ships up at a place where the shore is open and level.' This exactly answers to the character of the shore at Deal.

Dion Cassius also adds that he passed a 'lofty promontory' on his way, which would be the South Foreland.

It must be said, however, that many modern authorities suppose Caesar to have sailed westwards from Dover and landed at Lymne in the Romney marshes.

XXIV.

2. **quo . . . genere,** 'which kind (of warfare).'

3. **consuerunt.** Contracted form for *consueverunt*, lit. 'have been (always) accustomed.'

4. **prohibebant,** 'tried to prevent.' *Egredi*, verbs of preventing are constructed with the infinitive in Caesar. See note on chap. iv. 10.

6. **alto,** 'deep water.' *Constitui*, 'brought to.'

7. **militibus:** dative with the gerunds *desiliendum*, &c. The gerund is used in this construction with the dative to express necessity. Lit. 'there was a leaping down for the soldiers,' i.e. 'the soldiers had to leap down.' Others explain the construction as a gerundive with dat. of agent.

ignotis locis, impeditis manibus: ablatives absolute, or perhaps ablatives of circumstance. 'In places unknown to them, with hands impeded.'

10. **cum,** 'while.' **illi,** 'the enemy.'

13. **insuefactos,** 'trained to the work.'

XXV.

1. **naves longas.** Take *iussit* first.

7. **latus apertum:** i.e. on the right side, the left being protected with the shield.

10. **tormentis.** These may have been *ballistae* or *catapultae*, the former used for shooting stones, the latter for arrows. See illustration.

13. **usui:** predicative dative.

22. **qui:** the antecedent is understood, 'the soldier who was carrying.' He would answer to our 'colour-sergeant.'

25. **aquilam.** The eagle was the Roman national standard.

26. **praestitero:** lit. 'will have done' (whatever may happen). See Vocabulary for this use of *praestare*.

29. **inter se,** 'one another.'

XXVI.

1. **pugnatum est:** impersonal use. Translate 'both sides fought.'

2. **firmiter insistere,** 'make a firm stand.'

3. **alius alia ex navi.** A condensed phrase, common in Latin: 'one from one ship and one from another.'

4. **occurrerat.** Note the frequentative use of the pluperfect, with the imperfect as principal verb. So below, *conspexerant . . . adoriebantur.*

se aggregabat, 'fell in.'

8. **plures:** subject; *paucos,* object.

13. **simul** = *simul atque.*

16. **equites.** Because they had been wind-bound at Ambleteuse.

18. **ad pristinam fortunam:** to crown, or complete his former good luck.

XXVII.

7. **illi:** they 'the Britons.'

9. **proelio facto,** 'after the battle.'

11. **ignosceretur:** impersonal use: lit. 'that it should be pardoned to them.'

13. **ultro:** see above, chap. xiii. 4: 'gone out of their way to send—and to seek,' &c. This is rather strange reasoning on the part of Caesar.

14. **intulissent:** subj. after *quod,* because the sentence is part of Caesar's complaint. This is sometimes called 'Virtual Oratio Obliqua.'

ignoscere: subject *se* understood.

XXVIII.

1. **post diem quartum, quam.** This is the Roman phraseology for *quarto die post quam.* By a kind of attraction *dies* was made dependent on *post.* The same phraseology is found in such phrases as *ante diem tertium* for *tertio die ante.* The Roman method of reckoning dates was inclusive, that is, they reckoned in the days at both ends of the period. Thus, taking the 27th as the day of Caesar's landing in Britain, 'the fourth day after' would be the 30th (27, 28, 29, 30).

2. **est . . . ventum**: impersonal use. Translate 'after the arrival.'

naves XVIII, &c. See chap. xxii.

4. **leni vento**: abl. of circumstance. 'Getting a favourable wind.' *Solverunt*, understand *ancoram*. Apparently the wind changed from south-west to north-east.

5. **quae**: connecting relative.

8. **ad inferiorem**, &c.: probably the Cornish coast.

10. **sui**: objective genitive, 'great danger to themselves.'

11. **necessario**: adverb; *adversa nocte*, either (1) lit. 'with the night facing them,' i.e. 'with the night coming on'; or (2) abl. abs. 'the night being adverse,' 'unfavourable.'

12. **altum**, 'the open sea.'

XXIX.

1. **eadem nocte**, &c. This passage finally fixes the exact date of Caesar's landing in Britain. The *year* is fixed by the Consulate of Pompey and Crassus to be B.C. 55 (A.U.C. 699). See chap. i.

The *month* by three passages in this book—(1) chap. xx *Exigua parte aestatis reliqua*. It was towards the end of the summer season. (2) chap. xxxii *omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento pars una erat reliqua*. The harvest had been reaped in all parts except one. (3) chap. xxxvi *propinqua die aequinoctii*. The equinox (the time of year when days and nights are equal) was near at hand. The latter part of *August* alone answers to these three conditions.

The *day* is fixed by the present passage. As noticed above (chap. xxiii) it has been proved by astronomical calculations that it was full moon about 3 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 31. The storm, therefore, happened on the night of Aug. 30. Caesar landed *three days* before this (see above, chap. xxviii, on the meaning of *ante diem tertium*).

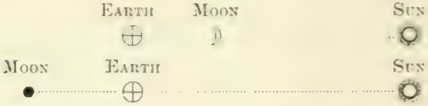
The *hour* is fixed, by Caesar's own description, to have been about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Therefore, 'on Aug. 27, B.C. 55, about 5 p.m., Caesar stood on British ground.' All Englishmen should remember this date.

Camden, in his *Britannia* (published in 1586), says that there was an ancient chart once hanging on the walls of Dover Castle, showing that Caesar landed at Deal, and afterwards defeated the Britons on Barham Down, a high range

of hills lying between Canterbury and Dover. The latter circumstance of course took place in the second invasion.

qui dies, &c. A well-known fact of physiography. The highest (spring) tides take place when the sun and moon are acting together along the same plane (technically called 'in syzygy,' συζυγία), i.e. at full moon and new moon :—



The lowest (neap) tides occur during the first and last quarters of the moon.

3. **nostrisque id,** &c. : *id*, 'that fact.' Probably because they were accustomed to the Mediterranean, where changes of tide are very slight.

5. **transportandum curaverat:** a common construction of *curare* with the gerund (or gerundive?). Tr., 'in which Caesar had arranged to have his army transported.'

quasque, &c. Ancient ships of war were much smaller than the huge ships of to-day, and it was usual to beach them on the shore.

6. **aestus :** nominative, subject of *compleverat*.

8. **administrandi,** 'attending to them.' The tide sweeps in with great rapidity on a flat, low-lying coast.

9. **compluribus,** &c. : *reliquae*, emphatic subject ; *cum*, 'while' ; *ancoris . . . amissis*, abl. absolute. Tr., 'owing to the loss of,' &c. ; *id quod . . . accidere*, parenthetical. Tr., 'as was,' &c. ; *facta est*, 'was caused.'

14. **possent :** generic subjunctive.

17. **in hiemem :** a picturesque (metaphorical) use of *in*, 'against the winter,' 'in view of the winter.'

XXX.

5. **hoc :** neuter, ablative of cause, with the subsequent *quod* clause in apposition to it : 'owing to the fact that.'

7. **optimum factu,** 'the best thing *to do*.' Note the construction of the supine in *-u* with adjective. The supine in *-u* is really a neuter verbal substantive, ablative case of the 4th declension. Perhaps lit. 'best in doing.'

9. **rem,** 'the campaign' or 'the struggle.'

10. **his superatis,** &c. : ablative absolute implying a condition ; 'if these were once overcome,' &c.

XXXI.

2. **et . . . et,** 'partly . . . and partly.' **eventu,** 'the fate.' **eo,** 'the fact.'

3. **fore id,** &c. : *id* subject of *fore* ; 'that that would happen, which (actually) did take place.' *Accidit*, indicative, because expressing the actual fact, and not Caesar's suspicion.

4, 5. **subsidia comparabat,** &c. : paraphrase 'made preparations to meet all emergencies.'

5–8. **et . . . et . . . et.** These three conjunctions may be conveniently rendered into English thus: 'Besides (*et*) collecting . . . he also (*et*) . . . and (*et*).'

6, 7. **quae . . . naves, earum.** Observe how (1) the relative clause is put before the antecedent clause, (2) *naves* is attracted into the relative clause. Translate as though the words were *earum navium quae.*

10. **administraretur:** impersonal, or understand *res* as subject.

11. **duodecim . . . amissis:** concessive ablative absolute; 'although he had lost.'

11, 12. **ut navigari . . . posset:** impersonal. Lit. 'that it should be able to be navigated,' i. e. 'that navigation should be possible.' *But beware of ever thinking that* posse *in itself means 'to be possible.'* *reliquis* probably ablative of instrument. We may paraphrase 'managed to make the rest fairly (*commode*) seaworthy.'

XXXII.

1. **dum ea geruntur.** See note, ch. xxii. 1.

legione, &c. : take the relative clause *quae . . . septima* with *legione.* Break up the whole period into separate sentences.

4. **cum,** 'while.'

5. **ventitaret:** frequentative, 'kept coming.'

6. **in statione,** 'on sentry duty.'

pulverem, 'cloud of dust.'

7. **ferret,** 'would bring.' Paraphrase 'than was customary.'

in ea parte, &c., 'in the direction in which.' *Ferret* and *fecisset* are subjunctives of indirect speech introduced by *nuntiaverunt.*

8. **quod erat,** 'which was (the fact).'

9. **aliquid novi,** &c. : in apposition to *id,* 'namely that,' &c.

9, 10. **novi . . . consilii:** partitive genitive: 'some new design.'

12. **succedere,** 'to take their place.'

15. **sustinere**: intransitive use; 'holding their own.'

conferta legione, &c. This seems to describe an incident of which we have had many instances in our wars in North and South Africa. The legion, which had previously been fighting 'in open order,' formed up into close order, or perhaps into square, the natives attacking fiercely on all sides.

19, 20. **dispersos . . . occupatos**: objects of *adorti*. In English we must translate by 'while they were dispersed,' &c.

21. **incertis ordinibus**: ablative of circumstance, 'since they did not know how to fall into their ranks.'

22. **essedis,** 'the British chariots,' see illustration. The word *esseda* is apparently Celtic and derived from the same root as *sedeo*.

XXXIII.

In the extraordinary rapidity of movement, and the combination of mounted and infantry fighting, which Caesar here describes, we are again reminded of the Boers.

1, 2. **per omnes partes,** 'in all directions.'

4. **plerumque,** 'generally.'

7. **illi,** 'the fighting men,' as distinct from the drivers.

8. **multitudine**: frequently used in Livy and Caesar for 'superior numbers.'

premantur, 'if they should be hard pressed.'

10. **praestant,** 'furnish.'

tantum . . . efficiunt, 'attain to such skill.'

12. **sustinere**: either 'hold up,' i.e. prevent from falling, though galloping at full speed (*incitatos*), or 'check,' 'bring to a standstill.' The former seems preferable, as *moderari* seems to mean 'check,' 'rein in.'

XXXIV.

1. **rebus**: ablative of cause; *perturbatis nostris*, ablative absolute; *novitate pugnae*, explanatory, in apposition to *rebus*; *tempore*, ablative of time, 'at the very nick of time.'

6. **suo se loco continuit**: a military phrase, 'kept his ground,' i.e. did not advance or retire.

11. **quae . . . continerent,** &c.: an admirable instance of the generic subjunctive, 'heavy enough to keep,' &c.

14. **suis**: to their countrymen.

16. **daretur**: subjunctive in the indirect question. Historic tense because of the historic principal verb.

expulissent: subjunctive because part of the indirect speech. The direct word would be *expulerimus*. The pluperfect subjunctive regularly takes the place of the fut. perf. indicative in indirect speech.

17. **his rebus**, 'by these representations.'

17, 18. **magna multitudine . . . coacta**: tr. by the active, 'having collected,' &c.

XXXV.

1. **etsi idem**, &c. Cp. above, chap. xxxi, *fore id, quod accidit.*

2. **ut, si**, &c. This *ut* clause is partly substantival, in apposition to *idem*, 'namely that,' &c.; though perhaps partly adverbial and consecutive. Tr. 'the same thing would result, which had happened on previous days, viz. that,' &c.

celeritate: abl. of manner; 'by their quickness of movement.' The Boers again are an illustration in point. Caesar suffered from want of cavalry.

8. **tanto spatio**: ablative of measure; *efficere*, 'accomplish,' 'cover'; *cursu et viribus*, ablative of circumstance. The whole expression, which is somewhat clumsy, seems to mean 'as far as their speed and strength allowed.'

9. **complures**: accusative.

XXXVI.

4. **propinqua die**: ablative absolute; *aequinoctii*, Sept. 24.

5. **infirmis navibus** may be ablative absolute or ablative of circumstance, 'with his unseaworthy ships.'

hiemi navigationem subiciendam: lit. 'that navigation ought to be subjected to the winter.' Thus the whole expression (again somewhat clumsy) will mean 'that he ought to expose his unseaworthy ships to the danger of sailing in the winter.'

9. **quos reliqui**: understand *ceperunt*. *Capere*, to 'make' (in a nautical sense).

XXXVII.

3. **proficiscens**: the present participle is somewhat unusual in this sense, 'when (not 'while') setting out.'

4, 5. **non ita magno**, 'a not very large,' or perhaps 'not so large as subsequently.'

5. 6. **si sese interfici nollent:** we should say 'unless they wished.'

7. **orbe facto:** cp. above, chap. xxxii. 15, 'forming into square.'

9. **suis:** dative of advantage; *auxilio*, dative of purpose, 'as a help.'

11. **amplius horis quattuor:** *horis* abl. of comparison for *quam horas*; or possibly abl. of time with *quam* omitted. The sense is the same in either case.

13. **postea . . . quam:** a variation for the ordinary *post* . . . *quam*.

XXXVIII.

4. **quo se . . . non haberent.** The *quo* clause is substantival, object of *haberent*, 'had no place of retreat.'

5. **quo . . . perfugio:** the strictly correct expression would be *quibus* antecedent, *paludum perfugio* in apposition, 'as a refuge', *usi erant*. The relative is attracted into agreement with *perfugio*.

12. **omnino,** 'in all.'

14. **litteris,** 'despatches.' *His rebus gestis* may be ablative absolute; more probably dative, 'for these exploits.'

15. **supplicatio.** This was the next honour to a triumph. See Vocabulary.

'The great Roman general, although in the end victorious, had little cause to congratulate himself upon the results of his expedition. With a shattered fleet, and an army largely reduced in numbers, he was compelled to return to the continent, not having gained sufficient footing in the country to maintain his position through the coming winter. Such a conquest seemed hardly distinguishable from a defeat, and although a thanksgiving of twenty days was decreed by the Senate in his honour, there were not wanting those who declared his expedition a failure and a disgrace, and charged him openly with turning his back upon the victorious Britons.' (Rev. F. T. Vine, *Caesar in Kent*, p. 153.)

GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTIONS

EXERCISES

I–IV.

1. These men live for the most part on cheese, which they procure at a low (*parvus*) price.
2. Caesar remained for more than a year in one place.
3. They are accustomed to war and agriculture from childhood.
4. Having retreated about ten miles, the soldiers crossed the river.
5. The Germans had no clothing but skins.
6. The cause of the return (say, of returning) was that they had neither horses nor corn.
7. For three days they prevented the Romans from reaching the Rhine.
8. Having killed the horsemen, they seized the ships and the houses.
9. Caesar was able to support his army through the remainder of the winter with the corn that he had taken.
10. When the Romans had crushed the Germans, they returned home.

V–IX.

1. When informed of these facts, he asked from what region we had come.
2. They set out sooner than they were accustomed (to do).
3. He thought that he must conceal what he had heard.
4. The ambassadors said that the Germans would not be the first to attack the Romans.
5. It was their custom to resist every one who (say, whoever) attacked them.
6. He answered that there could be no friendship between himself and them.
7. They say that if we like we may settle in their territory.
8. They begged (us) not to go nearer.
9. We have ascertained that a large part of (their) cavalry has been sent across the river.
10. Caesar said that he would report this to his friends.

X–XIV.

1. The Romans were not more than seven miles from the city.

2. He begged them to give him permission to send three ambassadors.
3. They request us not to go further.
4. We will give you three days (in which) to finish the business.
5. The soldiers replied that they would not go further that day.
6. Caesar sent messengers to announce that they were not to kill the soldiers captured in that battle.
7. They wished (*volo*) to wait until the cavalry returned.
8. They returned to camp before the Germans knew what was happening.
9. We will send cavalry to pursue the enemy.
10. Having left (use *cum*) the house with all his (family), he fled to the Roman camp.

XV–XIX.

1. Hearing a noise behind them, they rushed from the camp and flung themselves into the river.
2. After capturing a hundred of the enemy, they all returned safe to the city.
3. When he understood what they had demanded, Caesar sent messengers to answer that the Rhine was the boundary of Roman territory.
4. If you do not think it fair that we should send an army into Gaul, why do you form a friendship with us?
5. For these reasons he thought that it was not safe to cross by ship.
6. Leaving a strong garrison, he retreated to the territory of the Ubii.
7. All who could carry arms assembled at one place.
8. They said that they had decided to await the arrival of the Germans there.
9. We have decided to cross in order to strike terror into the enemy.
10. After spending sixteen days in the city we shall all return.

XX–XXIV.

1. He learned that all these things were known to Caesar.
2. We could not find out how many tribes inhabited the island.
3. He ordered the men to return as quickly as possible.
4. He sent home the ambassadors who had come to exhort him to be loyal to the Roman people.

5. Having returned, he reported all that he had seen and heard.
6. They promised to do everything that he had ordered.
7. The nature of the place was such that they were unable to land (their) forces.
8. The Britons tried to prevent the Romans from landing.
9. The Roman soldiers, hampered by the great weight of (their) arms, had to stand in the water and fight with the enemy.
10. For this reason, they did not show the same readiness as they were accustomed to show in other battles.

XXV–XXIX.

1. This was of great service to our men.
2. The eagle-bearer (he who carried the eagle) of that legion urged (*hortor*) the soldiers not to betray the eagle to the enemy.
3. All the soldiers are encouraging one another not to incur so great a disgrace.
4. On noticing this Caesar sent assistance to the cavalry.
5. As soon as they had been defeated the enemy sent ten ambassadors to sue for peace.
6. He replied that he would pardon (their) imprudence and grant a peace.
7. They departed four days after reaching Britain.
8. Such a storm arose that the ships could hardly keep (their) course.
9. Most of the ships were damaged by the tempest.
10. He caused the army to be sent across in transports.

XXX–XXXIV.

1. They thought it was best to withdraw their (families) quietly from the camp.
2. We suspected that this would happen.
3. Though all the ships were very seriously damaged, they returned with the loss of thirteen.
4. While this was going on, they reported that the barbarians were adopting some new plan.
5. We noticed that our men were being (hard) pressed by the enemy.
6. The Romans, suspecting that the barbarians would go to that place, hid in the wood.
7. The charioteers feared that they would not be able to retreat to their camp.

8. When the enemy halted, our men recovered from their alarm.
9. There were severe storms for several days running.
10. We sent messengers in every direction to proclaim the peace.

XXXV-XXXVIII.

1. The barbarians saw that, if they were repulsed, Caesar would easily escape this danger.
2. On the same day three ships were unable to reach the harbour.
3. When he had left Britain, six thousand barbarians again collected.
4. The enemy fought for more than six hours with the greatest courage.
5. After a great number had been slain, the rest flung down their arms and fled.
6. On the following day they sent the cavalry from the camp to assist their (comrades).
7. He pardoned all who had rebelled.
8. When the enemy took to flight, they had no place to which to retreat.
9. They wasted the country, cut down the crops, and burnt six thousand houses.
10. The senate promised to decree a seven days' thanksgiving.

RECAPITULATORY.

1. They said that it was not their custom to take to flight.
2. He begged us to settle in his territory.
3. It was reported to Caesar that a large part of the cavalry had been killed.
4. Do you not think it fair that the Rhine should be the boundary of our territory?
5. He promised to retreat into the territory of the barbarians.
6. Though he wished to wait until the ships returned, he set out on the next day.
7. For these reasons the Romans said that they should send the soldiers home.
8. On noticing that we had decided to cross the river, the enemy retreated.
9. If you feared the storm, why did you land the forces?
10. If the enemy had not halted, our men would not have returned safe.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

N.B.—*Long syllables only have the quantity marked.*

Alpes, -ium, *f.* The Alps.

Ambivarīti, -orum, *m. pl.* A tribe in the north of Gaul, to the west of the Mosa (Meuse).

Aquitānus, -a, -um, *adj. and subs. m.* A native of Aquitania (Aquitaine), a district in the south-west corner of Gaul.

Ariovistus, -i, *m.* A great German chieftain.

Atrebas, -ātis, *m.* An Atrebatian. The Atrebates were a tribe of North Gaul. From the name is derived Arras (Flemish, Atrecht).

Aurunculeius, -i, *m.* *See* Cotta.

Batāvi, -orum, *m. pl.* A German tribe inhabiting the Delta and islands of the Rhine. One of the islands is still called 'Betawe' = 'Good meadow.'

Belgae, -arum, *m. pl.* The general name given to all the tribes of North Gaul from the Rhine to the Sequana (Seine). Modern name, including part of the same district, Belgium. They were partly Celtic, partly Teutonic.

Britanni, -orum, *m. pl.* Britons.

Britannia, -ae, *f.* Britain.

Caesar, -aris, *m.* Caesar.

Condrusi, -orum, *m. pl.* A tribe of North Gaul, on the banks of the Meuse.

Cotta, -ae, *m.* One of Caesar's officers.

Crassus, -i, *m.* The representative of the moneyed classes of Rome. Formed with Caesar and Pompeius the first (so-called) Triumvirate (B.C. 60). Consul in 55 B.C. with Pompeius. Killed at the Battle of Carrhae by the Parthians.

Eburōnes, -um, *m. pl.* Celtic tribe of North Gaul in the forest district of Arduenna (Ardennes) on the Meuse.

Gaius Volusēnus, -i, *m.* A tribune in Caesar's army.

Galli, -orum, *m. pl.* The Gauls.

Gallia, -ae, *f.* Gaul.

Gallicus, -a, -um, *adj.* Belonging to Gaul, Gallic.

Germāni, -orum, *m. pl.* The Germans. General name given to the tribes beyond the Rhine.

Germānia, -ae, *f.* Germany.

Germānicus, -a, -um, *adj.* German.

Gneus, -i, *m.* Praenomen of Pompeius.

Helvetii, -orum, *m. pl.* Occupied part of modern Switzerland.

Labiēnus, -i, *m.* Caesar's chief officer in Gaul. Afterwards deserted to Pompey and was killed at Munda, B.C. 45.

Lēpontii, -orum, *m. pl.* A tribe inhabiting part of the Alp district. Name preserved in Val Leventina of the upper course of the Ticinus.

Lingones, -um, *m. pl.* Tribe living south of the sources of the Meuse, and west of the Vosges Mountains. (Name preserved in Langres.)

Mediomatrici, -orum, *m. pl.* A tribe north of the Lingones.

Menapii, -orum, *m. pl.* A Keltic tribe inhabiting the flat districts bordering on the lower Mosa. They had been driven over the Rhine by the Germans.

Morini, -orum, *m. pl.* Tribe of North Gaul, on the coast of modern Belgium.

Mosa, ae, *f.* The Meuse.

Nantuātes, -um, *m. pl.* A tribe of Gallia Narbonensis, at the foot of the Alps, south of Lake Lemannus (Geneva).

Pīso, -onis, *m.* A noble of Aquitania.

Pompeius, -ii, *m.* Gn. Pompeius, called 'the Great.' He had won great fame and power by his victories in the East. Joined in the first (so-called) Triumvirate with Caesar and Crassus in 60 B.C. After the death of Crassus, war broke out between Caesar and Pompeius, and the latter was defeated at Pharsalus in 48 B.C., and afterwards murdered in Egypt.

Publius, -i, *m.* *See* **Rufus.**

Rhēnus, -i, *m.* The Rhine.

Rōmānus, -a, -um, *adj.* Roman.

Rūfus, -i, *m.* Publius Sulpicius Rufus, one of Caesar's officers.

Sabīnus, -i, *m.* Quintus Titurius Sabinus, one of Caesar's officers.

Sēquani, -orum, *m. pl.* A powerful tribe occupying the country between the Jura mountains and the river Arar. The river Sequana, called after them, is the modern Seine.

VOCABULARY

N.B.—*Long syllables only have the quantity marked.*

a *or* **ab**, *prep.* (*governing abl.*) by *or* from (*expressing agent origin, &c.*).

abdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3, hide, conceal.

abicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3, throw away.

absum, -esse, āfui, *anom. v.*, to be absent *or* distant.

ac = atque.

accēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3, approach; accessit quod, there was the additional fact that.

arcesso, -ere, -īvi, -ītum, 3, summon, send for.

accido, -ere, -idi, 3, happen.

accipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, receive, accept.

acies, -ei, *f.*, line of battle.

ācriter, *adv.*, fiercely, keenly.

ad, *prep.* (*with acc.*), *radical meaning* to *of motion; hence, used in many extended senses*, as regards, at (*of place*); *with gerund or gerundive*, for the purpose of, *&c. The exact rendering must often be decided by the context.*

addūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, 3, lead *or* bring to, induce.

adeo, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -itum, approach, visit.

afflicto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, *freq. form of* **affligo**, shatter, damage.

adhibeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2, summon, call in.

adigo, -ere, -ēgi, -actum, 3, hammer *or* drive in, throw (*of a dart*).

aditus, -ūs, *m.*, approach, access,

administro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, manage *or* carry out.

admitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3, commit (*of crimes*), incur (*of disgrace*).

adorior, -īri, -ortus, 4 *dep.*, attack (*lit.* rise up against).

adventus, -ūs, *m.*, arrival, approach.

adversus, *prep. with acc.*, against.

adversus, *adj.*, adverse, opposite. *See note, chap.* xxviii.

aedificium, -ii, *n.*, building.

aegrē, *adv.*, aeger, with difficulty.
aequinoctium, -ii, *n.*, the equinox.
aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fair, just.
aes, aeris, *n.*, bronze, copper.
aestas, -ātis, *f.*, summer.
aestus, -ūs, *m.*, tide.
afflīgo, -ere, -ixi, -ictum, 3, damage.
ager, -gri, *m.* (*lit.* field), land ; *in plur.*, lands, territory, the country.
aggrego, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, join to, attach. *See note, ch.* xxvi.
agmen, -inis, *n.*, line (in marching order), so generally used of the main body of an army on the march.
ago, -ere, ēgi, actum, 3, drive, do (*ch.* xiv).
alacritās, -ātis, *f.*, eagerness, spirit.
aliēnus, -a, -um, *lit.*, belonging to another, unsuitable (*of time*).
aliquis, -quid, *indef. pron.*, some one.
aliquot, *indecl. adj.*, some, several.
aliter, *adv.*, otherwise.
alius, -a, -ud, *adj.*, other, alius . . . alius (*see note, ch.* xxvi) ; alii . . . alii, some . . . others (*ch.* xxviii).
alo, -ere, -ui, altum, alitum, 3, nourish, maintain, increase.
alter, -era, -erum, *adj.*, one, or the other (*of two*).
altitūdo, -inis, *f.*, depth.
altum, -i, *neut. adj., used as subs.*, deep water, open sea.
amīcitia, -ae, *f.*, friendship.
amīcus, -i, *m.*, friend.
āmitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3, lose.
amplitūdo, -inis, *f.*, size.
amplius, *adv. comp. from* amplus, more.
amplus, -a, -um, *adj.*, extensive.
an, *interr. particle*, or, *introducing second part of indirect question. See* ne.
ancora, -ae, *f.*, anchor.
angustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, narrow. *See note, ch.* xxiii.
animadverto, -ere, -ti, -sum, 3, observe.
animus, -i, *m.*, mind.
annus, -i, *m.*, year.
ante, *adv.*, before.
antecēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3, to go before *or* in front.
antepōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, 3, to put before ; *hence*, prefer to.
apertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, open, exposed, undefended.
appello, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, call.
appropinquo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, approach, draw near to.
apud, *prep. with acc.*, with, among.
aqua, -ae, *f.*, water.
aquātio, -ōnis, *f.*, getting water.
aquila, -ae, *f.*, the eagle. *i. e.* standard of the legion.
arbitror, -ari, -atus, 1 *dep.*, think, judge.
arbor, -oris, *f.*, tree.

āridum, -i, *neut. adj. from* aridus, *used as subs.*, dry ground.
aries, -etis, *m.* (*lit.* ram), buttress (*ch.* xvii).
arma, -orum, *n. pl.*, arms.
armāmenta, -orum, *n. pl.*, tackle, rigging.
armo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, arm.
artius, *comp. adv.* (artus), more closely, more tightly.
assuēfacio, -ere, -fēci, -factum, 3, accustom to, train.
at, *conj.*, but.
atque, *conj.*, and; *with* contra, contrary to what.
attingo, -ere, -tigi, -tactum, 3, touch, border on, reach.
attribuo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3, assign to.
auctōritas,-ātis,*f.*, authority, influence.
audacter, *adv.*, boldly.
audeo, -ēre, ausus sum, 2 *semi-dep.*, dare.
audio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4, hear.
audītio, -ōnis, *f.*, report, rumour.
augeo, -ēre, auxi, auctum, 3, increase.
aurīga, -ae, *f.*, charioteer.
aut, *disj. conj.*, or; aut . . . aut, either . . . or.
autem, *co-ord. conj.*, but, while.
auxilior, -ari, -atus, 1 *dep.*, aid, help.
auxilium, -i, *n.*, help; *pl.*, auxiliaries.
avis, -is, *f.*, bird.
avus, -i, *m.*, grandfather.

barbarus, -a, -um, *adj.*, barbarous, uncivilized; *pl.*, the barbarians, natives (*as opposed to Romans*).
bellicōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, warlike.
bellor, -ari, *dep.* 1, make war.
bellum, -i, *n.*, war.
bīni, -ae, -a, *num. distrib.*, two apiece, a pair of.
bipedālis, -e, *adj.*, of two feet.
brevis, -e, *adj.*, short (*of time or distance*).

cado, -ere, cecidi, cāsum, 3, fall.
capio, -ere, cēpi, captum, 3, take, take up, (*nautical term*) make (*a harbour or island*).
captus, -ūs, *m.*, capacity.
caput, -itis, *n.*, head. *In ch.* x, mouth (*of a river*). *In other writers it is generally used of the* source *of a river.*
carrus, -i, *m.*, waggon, cart.
castra, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, camp.
cāsus, -ūs, *m.*, chance, emergency.
causa, -ae, *f.*, cause, case (*ch.* iv); causā (*abl.*), for the sake of, because of (*esp. with gerund or gerundive*).
celer, -eris, -ere, *adj.*, swift.
celeritas, -ātis, *f.*, speed, swiftness.
celeriter, *adv.*, speedily, quickly.
centum, *card. num. indecl.*, hundred.
certē, *adv. of* certus, certainly, at any rate.
certus, -a, -um, *adj.*, certain; certiorem fieri, to be informed (*lit.* made more certain).

cēteri, -ae, -a, *pl. adj.*, the rest.

cibus, -i, *m.*, food.

circiter, *adv.* (*of time or number*), about.

circumdo, -are, -dedi, -datum, 1, surround.

circumsisto, -ere, -steti (-stiti), 3, stand round, surround.

circumvenio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4, surround, cut off.

cis, **citrā**, *prep. with acc.*, on the near side of.

citātus, -a, -um, *part. of* cito, swift, with swift current.

citissime, *superl. adv. fr.* cito, most speedily.

cīvitas, -ātis, *f.*, a state.

clam, *adv.*, secretly, without being noticed.

clāmor, -ōris, *m.*, shouting, clamour.

classis, -is, *f.*, fleet.

cliens, -entis, *m.*, dependant, vassal.

coepi, -isse, *def. v.*, begin.

cognosco, -ere, -nōvi, -nitum, 3, *lit.* get to know; *so*, learn, find out.

cōgo, -ere, coēgi, coactum, 3, compel, collect (cum, ago).

cohors, -tis, *f.*, cohort; 1 *legion usually contained* 10 *cohorts*, 1 *cohort* = 3 *maniples* (100 *to* 120 *men*).

cohortor, -ari, 1 *dep.*, exhort, encourage.

collis, -is, *m.*, hill.

colloco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, place in position, station.

colloquor, -i, -locūtus, 3 *dep.*, converse.

commeātus, -ūs, *m.*, supplies.

commemoro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, mention.

commendo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, entrust to.

committo, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3, commit, entrust to; *with* proelium, to join battle.

commodē, *adv.*, suitably, fairly.

commūnico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, impart, communicate to (cum).

comparo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, get together, prepare, prepare *for* (fugam).

comperio, -īre, -peri, -pertum, 4, ascertain.

compleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2, fill, man (*of ships*).

complūres, -ium, *adj.*, many.

comporto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, bring together, collect.

comprehendo, -ere, -di, sum, 3, arrest.

concēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3, grant to, allow, yield to (*intrans.*).

concilium, -i, *n.*, council.

concursus, -ūs, *m.*, concourse.

condicio, -onis, *f.*, condition, terms.

confero, -ferre, -tuli, collātum, *anom. v.*, bring together, collect.

confertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *past part. of* confercio, packed, crowded together.

confestim, *adv.*, hurriedly, immediately.

conficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3, finish, accomplish.

confīdo, -ere, -fīsus, 3 *semi-dep.*, feel confident, be sure.
confirmo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, confirm, encourage, establish.
confluens, -entis, *m.*, confluence, junction.
congredior, -i, -gressus, 3 *dep.*, meet.
conicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3, throw (in fugam, to put to flight).
coniungo, -ere, -nxi, -nctum, 3, join together; se coniungere, join (*intrans.*).
coniūratio, -onis, *f.*, conspiracy.
conscendo, -ere, -di, -sum, *lit.*, climb, (navem) embark.
consector, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep.*, pursue.
consequor, -i, -secūtus, 3 *dep.* follow up, gain, attain.
consīdo, -ere, -sēdi, -sessum, 3, settle.
consilium, -ii, *n.*, plan, purpose, advice, deliberation, *&c.*
consisto, -ere, -stiti, -stitum, 3, stop, stand firm, halt.
conspectus, -ūs, *m.*, sight, view.
conspicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, 3, behold, catch sight of.
constat, *impers. v. from* consto, -āre, -stiti, -stātum, 1, it is agreed.
consterno, -ere, -strāvi, -strātum, 3, strew over, cover with.
constituo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3, settle, arrange, appoint, station, (naves) bring to, (*with infin.*) determine.
consuesco, -ere, -suēvi, -suētum, 3, *lit.* grow accustomed (*frequentative verb*), *thus*, be accustomed.
consuētūdo, -inis, *f.*, custom, habit.
consul, -lis, *m.*, consul.
consūmo, -ere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, 3, consume, spend (*of time*).
contendo, -ere, -di, -tum, 3, *lit.*, stretch, strain; *hence used in various senses*, strive, struggle, hasten, purpose (proficisci contendit), make one's object (id sibi contendendum, that that ought to be his object).
contestor, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep.*, call to witness.
contexo, -ere, -xui, -xtum, 3, weave, bind together.
continens, -entis, *part. from* contineo (*understanding* terra), continent, *i. e. Gaul as opposed to Britain.*
continuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, continuous, successive.
contrā, *prep. w. acc.*, against, contrary to, opposite to; *adv. with* atque (*see* atque).
contraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractum, 3, draw together, collect into one place.
contrārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, contrary, opposite, corresponding.
convenio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4, come together, assemble, come to meet (*ch.* xxx).
converto, -ere, -ti, -sum, 3, turn.

convoco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, call together, assemble.
coorior, -īri, -ortus, 4 *dep.*, arise.
cōpia, -ae, *f.*, quantity; *in pl.*, stores, supplies, *and often* forces, troops.
corpus, -oris, *n.*, body.
cotīdiānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, daily.
cotīdie, *adv.*, daily.
crātes, -is, *fem.*, wicker *or* hurdle work, *so of any* cross woodwork.
cruciātus, -ūs, *m.*, torture.
culpa, -ae, *f.*, blame, fault.
cultūra, -ae, *f.*, cultivation.
cum, *prep. with abl.*, together with, in company with; communicare cum, *lit.* to share with, *thus* to communicate to.
cum, *conj. with indic.*, when, whenever (*with notion of frequency*); *with pres. subj.*, since; *with imp. or plupf. subj.*, *either*, (1) *temporal*, when; *or* (2) *causal*, since, because; *or* (3) *concessive*, although; *sometimes it may be translated by the English* while, *marking the first or second part of an antithetical clause.*
cunctor, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep.*, delay.
cūr, *adv.*, why.
cūro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, take care; *with gerundive*, to get a thing done.
currus, -ūs, *m.*, chariot.
cursus, -ūs, *m.*, running, speed, course (*of ships*).
custōdia, -ae, *f.*, watch, guard; *pl.*, sentries.
dē, *prep. with abl.*, *original meaning*, down from, from; *then with various extended meanings*, owing to; his de causis, concerning, about.
decem, *card. num. adj.*, *indecl.*, ten.
dēcerno, -ere, -crēvi, -crētum, 3, decree, determine.
dēcerto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, fight it out (*of a final struggle*).
decimus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.*, tenth.
declīvis, -e, *adj.*, sloping.
dēdecus, -oris, *n.*, disgrace.
dēdo, -ere, dēdidi, deditum, 3, give up, surrender.
dēdūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3, withdraw (*lit.* draw down).
dēfendo, -ere, -di, -sum, 3, defend, protect.
dēfensor, -ōris, *m.*, guard, protector.
dēfero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, *anom. v.*, carry, (*of speech*) report, (*of ships*) bring to land.
dēficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3, fail, be insufficient.
dēfīgo, -ere, -fixi, -fixum, 3, fix down.
dēfluo, -ere, -fluxi, -fluxum, 3, flow down.
dēformis, -e, *adj.*, ill-shaped.
dēicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3, throw off, down; *in pass.* (*of ships*), be driven down, out of their course.
deinde, *adv.*, from thence, thereafter, then, next.
dēlecto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, delight, please.
dēlībero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, deliberate, consider.

dēligo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, fasten, attach.
dēligo, -ere, -lēgi, -lectum, 3, choose, select.
dēlitesco, -ere, -litui, 3, lie hid, lie in ambush.
dēmentia, -ae, *f.*, madness, folly.
dēmeto, -ere, -messui, -messum, 3, mow down, reap.
dēmigro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, migrate from, leave.
dēmonstro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, point out, mention.
densus, -a, -um, *adj.*, thick, dense.
dēpōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, 3, *lit.* put down, (*so*), place apart, lay aside.
dēprecor, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep.*, beg off by prayers, use entreaties.
dēsīdero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, want, wish for.
dēsilio, -īre, -silui, -sultum, 4, leap down.
dēsisto, -ere, -stiti, -stitum, 3, desist, stop from (*with abl.*).
dēspēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, despair of.
dēsum, -fui, -esse, be wanting.
deus, -i, *m.*, god.
dīco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3, say, speak, mention, speak of; *often used impersonally*, it was said, it was agreed.
dies, -ei, *m. and f. in sing.*, *m. in pl.*, day.
difficultas, -ātis, *f.*, difficulty.
dignitas, -ātis, *f.*, dignity.
dīmensus, -a, -um, *pass. part. of* dimetior, -īri, measured.
dīmitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3, send in different directions, let go, dismiss.
dīrectē, *adv.*, straight.
dīrectus, -a, -um, *part. of* dirigo, laid straight *or* lengthways.
discēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3, depart.
discessus, -ūs, *m.*, departure.
disciplīna, -ae, *f.*, discipline, training.
disclūdo, -ere, -si, -sum, 3, keep asunder (claudo).
dispersus, -a, -um, *past part. of* dispergo, -ere, -si, -sum, dispersed.
dispōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, 3, put in different places, distribute.
dissimulo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, disguise, conceal; *lit.* pretend not to exist.
distineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, 2, keep apart.
disto, -āre, *no perf. or sup.*, 1, be apart, be separated.
distribuo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *with acc. of thing and dat. of person*, distribute, assign.
diūtius, *comp. adv. of* diu, longer.
do, dare, dedi, datum, 1, give, grant; in fugam dare, put to flight; offer, *in impf. tense*.
dolus, -i, *m.*, craft, guile.
domus, -ūs, *f.*, home, homes; domi, at home (*locative*).
dūco, -ere, duxi, ductum, 3, lead; *metaph. of the mind*, think, judge, infer.
dum, *conj.*, (1) while, *always with pres. indic.*; (2) until, *with subj.*
duo, -ae, -o, *num. adj.*, two.

dŭplico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, double.

ēdūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3, lead out.

effēmino, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, make effeminate, enervate.

efficio, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, 3, (1) *with acc.*, make, render, form, cause, finish, accomplish, effect; (2) *with* ut *and subj.*, cause that.

effugio, -ere, -fūgi, 3, flee from, escape.

ego, mei, *pers. pron.*, I.

ēgredior, -gredi, -gressus, 3 *dep.*, go out; (*nautical*) disembark.

ēicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3, hurl out, drive out; *coupled with* se, rush out wildly (e, iacio).

enim, *conj.*, for, *always second word in a sentence.*

eo, īre, īvi *or* ii, itum, *anom. v.*, go.

eō, *adv.*, thither, to that place.

eōdem, *adv.*, to the same place *or* point.

ephippiātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, furnished with ephippium, horse-cloth.

ephippium, -ii, *n.*, horse-cloth, saddle.

eques, -itis, *m.*, a horseman; *pl.*, horsemen, cavalry.

equestris, -e, *adj.*, of horse *or* cavalry.

equitātus, -ūs, *m.*, body of cavalry, cavalry, horse.

equus, -i, *m.*, a horse.

ēripio, -ere, -ui, -reptum, 3, snatch from, rescue (rapio).

esse. *See* sum.

essedārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, *always used as subst. in Caesar*, war-charioteer.

essedum, -i (*or* esseda, -ae, *f.*), *n.*, war-chariot.

et, *conj.*, and; et . . . et, both . . . and; *may be rendered in various ways according to the context; sometimes* = also, *as in ch.* xvii, et ad inferiorem partem.

etiam, also, even.

etsi, *conj.*, although, *with indic.*

ēvenio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4, come *or* turn out, result.

ēventus, -ūs, *m.*, result; *with gen.*, what had happened to, fate of (*the ships*), *ch.* xxxi.

ēvoco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, call out, summon.

ex, *prep. with abl.*, *orig. meaning* out of, from; *used in various extended meanings which must be learned from the context.*

exagito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, *lit.* drive out frequently, *so* harass greatly.

excēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3, go out from, leave, depart.

excipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, receive, bear the brunt of.

excūso, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, excuse, free from blame.

exercitātio, -ōnis, *f.*, exercise, practice.

exercitus, -ūs, *m.*, army.

exiguitas, -ātis, *f.*, small size, smallness.

exiguus, -a, -um, *adj.*, small, scanty.

existimo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, think, consider.
exitus, -ūs, *m.*, the close, end.
expedītus, -a, -um, *pass. part. of* expedio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, *used as adj.*, (1) free, unencumbered; (2) ready, convenient.
expello, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, 3, drive out, expel, oust from.
experior, -īri, -ertus, 4 *dep.*, try.
explōrātor, -ōris, *m.*, *always in the pl.*, scouts, spies.
explōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, explore, reconnoitre.
expōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, 3, (1) set out, display, deploy; (2) disembark (*nautical*).
exporto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, carry out, export.
exspecto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, (1) *with acc.*, wait for, expect; (2) *used absol.*, wait, *with* dum.
extrēmus, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, farthest, extreme; ad extremum, at last.

facile, *adv.*, easily.
facio, -ere, fēci, factum, 3, do, make; facere potestatem, give opportunity; fidem facere, give a pledge; *pass.*, fieri, become, take place, occur.
facultas, -ātis, *f.*, opportunity, power, means.
fallo, -ere, fefelli, falsum, 3, deceive, cheat.
fastīgātē, *adv. of past. part.* fastīgātus, sloping (*at an angle*).
fēlīciter, *adv. of* felix, prosperously, successfully.
ferē, *adv.*, almost, nearly, about.
fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, *anom. v.*, bring, bear, endure, carry; (*metaph.*) propose, offer; *in pass. or middle*, ferri, be borne, rush.
ferus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wild, savage.
fībula, -ae, *f.*, *lit.* buckle, clasp, *so* stay *or* brace.
fidēlis, -e, *adj.*, faithful.
fides, -ei, *f.*, *lit.* faith; *then a* pledge *uttered in faith* (dare fidem, *ch.* ii); *then of faith to a person* = allegiance, *whether given or accepted.*
fieri. *See* **facio**.
figūra, -ae, *f.*, shape, form.
fingo, -ere, finxi, fictum, 3, make up, invent.
fīnio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4, be the boundary *or* limit of.
fīnis, -is, *m.* (*only used in pl. in this book*), *lit.* boundaries, borders, territory.
fīnitimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bordering upon, neighbouring.
firmiter, *adv.*, firmly.
firmitūdo, -inis, *f.*, firmness, strength, stability.
firmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong.
fistūca, -ae, *f.*, rammer.
flecto, -ere, -xi, -xum, 3, bend.
flōrens, -entis, *part. of* floreo, -ēre, -ui, *used as adj.*, flourishing.
fluctus, -ūs, *m.*, wave.
flūmen, -inis, *n.*, river.
fortis, -e, *adj.*, brave.

fortissimē, *superl. adv. of* fortiter, very bravely.
fortūna, -ae, *f.*, fortune, success, luck.
frango, -ere, frēgi, fractum, 3, break.
frāter, -tris, *m.*, brother.
fremitus, -ūs, *m.*, a dull roaring sound, uproar.
frequens, -entis, *adj.*, *always pl. in Caesar*, in a body, in large numbers.
frīgidissimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *superl. of* frigidus, coldest.
frūmentārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to corn; *coupled with* res = corn supplies, commissariat.
frūmentor, -āri, -ātus, 1, *dep.*, get corn, forage.
frūmentum, -i, *n.*, (1) *sing.*, corn; *pl.*, corn-crops, standing corn.
fuga, -ae, *f.*, flight, rout.
fugio, -ere, fūgi, fugitum, 3, flee.
funda, -ae, *f.*, sling.
fūnis, -is, *m.*, rope.

gaudeo, -ēre, gāvīsus sum, 2 *semi-dep.*, rejoice, be glad.
gens, gentis, *f.*, race.
genus, -eris, *n.*, *lit.* birth (*root* gen-), origin; *thus* race, class, kind.
gero, -ere, gessi, gestum, 3, *lit.* carry; *hence* carry on, wage (*war*), accomplish, perform; *in pass.*, take place.
grātia, -ae, *f.*, favour, goodwill.
gravis, -e, *adj.*, heavy, serious (*metaph.*).
gravitas, -ātis, *f.*, weight, importance.
graviter, *adv.*, heavily, severely; *superl.* gravissime.

habeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2, have, hold, possess; (*metaph.*) consider, hold, esteem.
hīberna, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, winter-quarters.
hīc, haec, hōc, *pron. adj.*, this; *abl. sing. with comp.* = the (*lit.* by this); *abl. sing.*, *abl. of cause*, for this reason.
hīc, *adv.*, here.
hiemor, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep.*, winter, pass the winter.
hiemps (*sometimes spelt* hiems), hiemis, *f.*, winter.
homo, -inis, *c.*, a human being; *in pl.*, men, mankind, *esp. of the natives.*
hōra, -ae, *f.*, hour.
hortor, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep.*, exhort, encourage, advise.
hostis, -is, *c.*, enemy, foe.
hūc, *adv.*, hither; *with* accedere = to these.
hūmānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *lit.* of man, human; *thus* civilized.
humilis, -e, *adj.*, *lit.* on the ground, *so* lowly (humi).

iacio, -ere, iēci, iactum, 3, tumble, throw, cast.
iam, *adv.*, already, by this time; *coupled with a negative* = no longer.
ibi, *adv.*, there.
īdem, eadem, idem, *pron. adj.*, the same.
idōneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, suitable, fit, proper.

ignosco, -ere, -nōvi, -nōtum, 3, *with dat.*, pardon; *used impers. in pass.*

ignōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unknown.

ille, -a, -ud, *demons. pron.*, *opp. to* hic *to denote the remote object*, that one, the former, *&c.*; *must be translated according to context.*

illigo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, tie, fasten.

illō, *adv.*, to that place *or* point.

immānis, -e, *adj.*, huge, immense.

immitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3, drive in, let in.

immortālis, -e, *adj.*, immortal.

impedīmentum, -i, *n. in pl.*, baggage.

impedītus, -a, -um, *pass. part. of* impedio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, encumbered, entangled.

impello, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, 3, impel, excite, move.

impensus, -a, -um, *pass. part. of* impendo, *used as adj.*, high, great (*of price*).

imperātor, -ōris, *m.*, commander, general.

imperītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *with gen.*, unskilled in, inexperienced in, unacquainted with.

imperium, -ii, *n.*, authority, *esp. of the Roman general*, rule, power, dominion.

impero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, (1) *with dat. of person with subj.*, command; (2) *acc. of thing ordered and dat. of person to whom order is given*, order (*to supply*), requisition.

impetro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, gain by request, obtain, get.

impetus, -ūs, *m.*, attack, onset, charge, rush (*of a river current*).

importo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, import.

imprūdentia, -ae, *f.*, want of foresight, imprudence.

īmus, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, lowest; *neut. used as noun*, the bottom, end.

in, *prep.*, (1) *with abl.*, in, among, on, *&c.*; (2) *with acc.*, into, to, at, against, on to, on; *phrases*, in vicem, in turn; in hiemem (*ch.* xxix), against the winter; in perpetuum (*ch.* xxxiv), for ever.

incendo, -ere, -di, -sum, 3, set on fire.

incertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncertain, wavering (*of ranks*).

incito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, (1) excite, enrage; (2) *with* equum, spur on, gallop; (3) se incitare, rush (*of water*); (4) remis incitari, to be rowed hard.

incognitus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unknown.

incolo, -ere, -colui, -cultum, 3, inhabit, dwell, live.

incolumis, -e, *adj.*, safe, unhurt.

inde, *adv.*, thence, from there.

indūtiae, -arum, *f.* (*always in pl.*), truce.

ineo, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -itum,

anom. v., enter upon, adopt.

iners, -ertis, *adj.*, lazy, indolent.

inferior, -us, *comp. adv.*, lower; *superl.* infimus.

infero, -ferre, -tuli, illātum, *anom. v.*, *lit.* carry against; *with* bellum, make war upon, wage war against.

infirmitas, -ātis, *f.*, weakness, fickleness.

infirmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, weak, enfeebled, unseaworthy (*of ships*).

influo, -ere, -xi, -xum, 3, flow into.

infrā, *adv.*, below, lower down (*the coast*), *ch.* xxxvi.

ingens, -entis, *adj.*, large.

inicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3, *lit.* throw upon; *thus with acc. of thing and dat. of pers.*, inspire with, *ch.* xix (in, iacio).

iniūria, -ae, *f.*, injustice, wrong.

inopia, -ae, *f.*, want, scarcity.

inopīnans, -antis, *adj.*, not expecting.

inquit, *v. defect.* (inquam, -is, -it; *perf.* inquii), says *or* said he.

inscius, -a, -um, *adj.*, unawares, ignorant.

insidia, -ae, *f.* (*always in pl. in Caesar*), *lit.* ambush (in-sideo), treachery.

insinuo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, *lit.* wind in; *with* se, wind oneself in, work one's way in.

insisto, -ere, -stiti, 3, stand on; firmiter insistere, get a firm foothold.

instabilis, -e, *adj.*, unstable, unsteady, uncertain.

instituo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *lit.* set on foot, establish; *thus* arrange, draw up (aciem), adopt (rationem), build (pontem).

institūtum, -i, *n.*, *always pl.*, manners of life, habits, customs.

insuēfactus, -a, -um, *adj.*, accustomed to, trained to.

insula, -ae, *f.*, island.

insuper, *adv.*, above, on the top.

intellego, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3, *with acc. and inf.*, understand, perceive, learn.

inter, *prep. with acc.*, among; inter se (*used in various senses*), to one another, one another, together, &c.

interclūdo, -ere, -si, -sum, 3, shut off, hem in.

intereā, *adv.*, meanwhile, in the meantime.

interficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3, slay, kill.

interim, *adv.*, in the meantime, meanwhile.

intermitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3, *lit.* send between; *thus* let drop, interrupt, interpose, omit, cease (*with infin.*, *ch.* xxxi).

interpōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, 3, *lit.* interpose, put between, introduce.

intersum, -fui, -esse, *anom. v.*, be present at, take part in.

intervallum, -i, *n.*, space, interval, distance.

inūsitātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strange, uncommon, unusual.

inūtilis, -e, *adj.*, useless, worthless.
in-vicem, *adv.*, in turn.
invīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, invite.
invītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unwilling, against one's will.
ipse, -a, -um, *demons. pron.*, self, himself, herself, itself, themselves; *may be translated in various ways according to context.*
irrumpo, -ere, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3, burst in, rush in.
is, ea, id, *pron. adj.*, this, that, such; *pron.*, he, she, it, they.
ita, *adv.*, (1) *of manner*, thus, in such a way; (2) *of degree*, so.
itaque, *adv.*, and so, therefore, accordingly.
item, *adv.*, likewise, also.
iter, itineris, *n.*, journey, march.
iubeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum, 2, order, bid, command.
iūdico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, judge, consider.
iugum, -i, *n.*, yoke.
iūmentum, -i, *n.*, beast of burden.
iunctūra, -ae, *f.*, the joining.
iungo, -ere, -nxi, -nctum, 3, join.
ius-iūrandum, iūris-iūrandi, *n.*, oath.
iustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *lit.* just, *in ch.* xvi, important.

labor, -ōris, *m.*, labour, toil.
labōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, labour, be in distress, be hard pressed.
lac, lactis, *n.*, milk.
lacesso, -ere, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, 3, harass, attack.
lassitūdo, -inis, *f.*, fatigue, exertion.
lātē, *adv.*, widely; longe lateque, far and wide.
lātitūdo, -inis, *f.*, breadth.
lātius, *adv.*, more widely, more extensively; lātīssimē, *superl.*
latus, -eris, *n.*, side, flank.
laus, laudis, *f.*, praise, glory, prestige.
lavo, -āre, lāvi, lavātum, lautum *or* lōtum, 1, wash; *in med.* lavari, wash oneself, bathe.
lēgātio, -ōnis, *f.*, embassy, ambassadors.
lēgātus, -i, *m.*, (1) ambassador; (2) *an officer who held command under the general in chief; perhaps* staff officer *would be the best rendering.*
legio, -ōnis, *f.*, legion; *its full strength was from* 4,500 *to* 5,000 *infantry, but on active service Caesar's legions numbered from* 3,000 *to* 3,600 *men.*
lēnis, -e, *adj.*, mild, gentle, favourable.
liber, -bri, *m.*, book.
līber, *m.*, *only in pl.*, līberi, -ōrum, children.
līberāliter, *adv.*, *lit.* in a liberal manner, courteously, generously.
lībero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, set free, liberate.
lībertas, -ātis, *f.*, freedom, liberty.
licet, -ēre, licuit *and* licitum est, *v. intr. with inf.*, it is allowed, permitted.

litterae, -arum, *f. pl.*, despatches, letter.
lītus, -oris, *n.*, shore, beach.
locus, -i, *m.*, place, spot, position; *in pl.*, (1) loca, places, country, districts, climate; (2) loca superiora, heights.
longē, *adv.*, far, by far.
longinquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, distant, remote.
longius, *comp. adv.*, further, longer.
longurius, -ii, *m.*, long pole.
longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long; *coupled with* navis, man-of-war, *because of their shape, as contrasted with that of a merchant ship.*
lūna, -ae, *f.*, moon.

māchinātio, -ōnis, *f.*, mechanical appliance, machinery.
magis, *adv.*, *used as comp. of* magnopere, more.
magnitūdo, -inis, *f.*, size.
magnopere, *adv.*, greatly, earnestly (*with* orare); *comp.* magis; *superl.* maxime.
magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great, loud; *in comp. pl.* maiores *as subs.*; (1) ancestors; (2) *coupled with* natu, elders; magni, *locative case, understanding* pretii, of great value; *comp.* māior; *superl.* maximus.
mando, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, *with dat. of pers. with* ut *and subj.*, commission, entrust with orders; *perf. part. pass. neut. used as noun,* mandatum, -i, *n.*, order, commission.
māne, *adv.*, in the morning.
maneo, -ēre, mansi, mansum, 2, remain, stay.
manus, -ūs, *f.*, hand.
mare, -is, *n.*, the sea.
maritimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the sea, naval.
māteria, -ae, *f.*, wood, timber.
mātūrius, *comp. adv.*, earlier, sooner.
mātūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, early.
māximē, *adv.*, *used as superl. of* magnopere, chiefly, especially, principally, above all.
maximus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *used as superl. of* magnus, greatest; maximam partem (*used adverbially*), mainly.
mediocris, -e, *adj.*, moderate.
medius, -a, -um, *adj.*, middle; media nox, the middle of the night; *with gen.*, in the middle of (*chap.* xix).
membrum, -i, *n.*, limb.
mercātor, -ōris, *m.*, merchant.
meto, -ere, messui, messum, 3, reap.
metus, -ūs, *m.*, fear.
meus, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, my.
mīles, -itis, *m.*, soldier.
mīlitāris, -e, *adj.*, military; res militaris, warfare.
mille, *num. adj.*, thousand; *in sing. indecl. adj.*, *in pl. decl. subs.*, milia; milia passuum = a mile (1618 English yards).
minor, -us, *adj.*, *used as comp. of* parvus, less; *used in neut.*, minus; *as adv.*, less;

coupled with quo, *see* quominus.
minuo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3, lessen.
mitto, -ere, mīsi, missum, 3, send.
mōbilis, -e, *adj.*, easily moved, changeable, fickle, (moveo).
mōbilitas, -ātis, *f.*, mobility, *i.e.* quick *or* easy movement.
moderor, -āri, -ātus, 1, guide, direct.
modo, *adv.*, only, merely.
modus, -i, *m.*, manner, way; *in the abl.*, after the manner of.
moneo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2, advise, warn.
mons, -ntis, *m.*, mountain.
mora, -ae, *f.*, delay.
moror, -āri, -ātus, *v. dep.* 1, delay, stop.
mos, mōris, *m.*, custom, habit.
mōtus, -ūs, *m.*, movement, motion.
moveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, 2, move.
mulier, -eris, *f.*, a woman.
multitūdo, -inis, *f.*, large number, crowd, horde, mass of the people, common people.
multō, *lit.* by much; *abl. of measure, used as adv.*, much.
multum, *adv.*, much, to a great extent.
multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much; *in pl.*, many; *comp.* plus; *superl.* plūrimus.

nam, *adv.*, for.
namque, *adv.*, for.
nanciscor, -sci, nactus *or* nanctus, 3 *dep.*, get, obtain.
nascor, -sci, nātus, *v. dep. intr.*, be born; natus (*with abl.*), *lit.* born from, sprung from.
nātio, -ōnis, *f.*, tribe, people (*always used in classical Latin of barbarous races*).
nātūra, -ae, *f.*, nature, character, (*of a river*) the current.
nātus, -ūs, *m.*, birth.
nāvigātio, -ōnis, *f.*, sailing, voyage.
nāvigium, -ii, *n.*, vessel, boat.
nāvigo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, sail.
nāvis, -is, *f.*, ship, boat.
nē, *conj.* (*when used by itself always with subj.*), (1) lest, in order that not; (2) not to (*after verbs of command or entreaty*); *adv.*, *coupled with* quidem = not even.
-ne, *linked to a word as enclitic*, whether; *introducing an indirect question and followed by* an = or.
necessāriō, *adv.*, of necessity.
necesse, *neut. adj.*, *indecl.*, *used with* est; *with acc. and inf.*, it is necessary; *may often be rendered by* must, have to, *&c.*
neglego, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3, omit, neglect.
nēmo, neminem, *m. and f.*, no one, nobody; *for the rest of the cases* nullus *is used.*
nēquāquam, *adv.*, by no means, not at all.
neque, nec, neither; *co-ord.*

conj., nor, and not (*may sometimes be rendered simply by* not).

neu, *conj.* = et ne, and (that) not.

nihil, *indecl. noun*, nothing; *sometimes used adverbially*, not at all.

nihilō (*abl. of form* nihilum), by nothing, *only found coupled with* minus, magis, *and* setius.

nisi, *conj.*, if not, unless, except.

noceo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2, *with dat.*, harm, injure.

noctū, *adv.*, by night.

nōlo, nolle, -ui, *anom. v.*, be unwilling, wish not.

nōmen, -inis, *n.*, name, fame.

nōn, *adv.*, not.

nondum, *adv.*, not yet.

nonnullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, some.

nōnus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.*, ninth.

noster, -tra, -trum, *pron. adj.*, our; nostri, *used frequently of the Roman troops.*

nōtus, -a, -um, *past part. of* nosco, -ere, nōvi, nōtum; notis vadis, as they knew the shoals; *used as an adj.*, known; *in superl.* notissimus.

novitas, -ātis, *f.*, newness, strangeness.

novus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new, *thus* late, recent; *superl.*, novissimus; novae res, revolutionary changes.

nox, noctis, *f.*, night.

nullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, no, none.

numerus, -i, *m.*, number, numbers.

nuntio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, bring news of, announce.

nuntius, -ii, *m.*, messenger.

nūtus, -ūs, *m.*, *lit.* nod (*of a commander*).

ob, *prep. with acc.*, on account of, for.

oblīquē, *adv.*, in a slanting direction (*obliquely*).

obses, -idis, *m.*, hostage.

obsidio, -ōnis, *f.*, siege, blockade.

obtempero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, *with dat.*, obey, submit to.

obtineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, 2, hold.

occāsus, -ūs, *m.*, setting; solis occasus, the west.

occīdo, -ere, -cīdi, -cīsum, 3, kill, slay.

occupātio, -ōnis, *f.*, business, affairs.

occupo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, seize, take possession of; *in pass.*, be occupied, be busied.

occurro, -ere, -curri, -cursum, 3, *with dat.*, meet, come upon, have to deal with.

Ōceanus, -i, *m.*, ocean, sea.

octingentī, -ae, -a, *card. adj.*, eight hundred.

octō, *card. num. adj.*, *indecl.*, eight.

offero, -ferre, obtuli, oblātum, *anom. v.*, offer, present.

officium, -ii, *n.*, duty, service.

omnīno, *adv.*, altogether, in all; *with negatives* = at all.

omnis, -e, *adj.*, all, every.

onerārius, -a, -um, *adj.* (*always with* naves, *expressed or understood*), ships of burden, transports, merchantmen.
onus, -eris, *n.*, weight.
opīnio, -ōnis, *f.*, reputation.
oportet, -ēre, -uit, *v. impers.*, *with inf. and acc. of pers.*, *lit.* it behoves; *translate by* 'ought.'
oppidum, -i, *n.*, town.
opportūnē, *adv.*, opportunely, fortunately; opportunissime, *superl. adv.*
opportūnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, opportune.
opprimo, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, 3, overwhelm, crush, (*ch.* iv) surprise.
optimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *used as superl. of* bonus, best.
opus, -eris, *n.*, work, structure.
ōra, -ae, *f.*, coast.
ōrātio, -ōnis, *f.*, speech.
ōrātor, -ōris, *m.*, speaker, ambassador.
orbis, -is, *m.*, circle.
ordo, -inis, *m.*, rank.
orior, -īri, ortus, 4 *dep.*, rise.
ōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, ask (*earnestly*), beg, entreat; (1) *with* ut; (2) *with* ne.
ostendo, -ere, -di, -sum *and* -tum, 3, show, point out, declare.
ōvum, -i, *n.*, egg.

pāco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, pacify, subdue.
paeniteo, -ēre, -ui, 2, *generally impers.*, repent, *with acc. of pers. and gen. of thing.*
pāgus, -i, *m.*, district, canton.
palus, -ūdis, *f.*, *in pl.*, marsh, swamp.
pār, paris, *adj.*, equal, a match for.
paro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, prepare, get ready, procure, get.
pars, partis, *f.*, part, portion, side; maximam partem (*lit.* for the greatest part), mainly; pars *followed by* pars, some . . . others.
passim, *adv.*, in all directions.
passus, -ūs, *m.*, a pace.
patior, pati, passus, 3 *dep.*, suffer, allow.
pauci, -ae, -a, *adj.*, few, paucity.
paucitas, -ātis, *f.*, fewness, small number.
paulātim, *adv.*, little by little, gradually.
paulisper, *adv.*, for a little while, for a short time.
paulum, *adv.*, a little, slightly; paulo (*abl. of* paulus), *adv.*, by a little, a little; *chiefly with comparatives.*
pax, pācis, *f.*, peace.
pecus, -oris, *n.*, cattle.
pedes, -itis (*generally in pl.*), *m.*, foot-soldier; *in pl.*, infantry.
pedestris, -e, *adj.* (*lit.* on foot), on land.
peditātus, -ūs, *m.*, infantry.
pellis, -is, *f.*, skin, hide (*of beasts*).
pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum, 3, drive, defeat.
per, *prep. with acc.*, through, by means of; per temonem, along the pole.
percurro, -ere, -cucurri *or*

-curri, -cursum, 3, run along.
pereo, -īre, -ii *or* -īvi, -itum, *anom. v.*, perish.
perequito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, drive through *or* about.
perfero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, *anom. v.*, *lit.* carry through, make known.
perfidia, -ae, *f.*, perfidy, treachery.
perfugium, -ii, *n.*, place of refuge.
perīculum (*or* perīclum), -i, *n.*, danger, peril; periculum facere (*ch.* xxi), to make a dangerous attempt *or* venture.
permaneo, -ēre, -mansi, -mansum, 2, remain.
permoveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2, greatly move, alarm.
permulceo, -ēre, -mulsi, -mulsum *and* -ctum, 2, soothe, calm.
perpauci, -ae, -a, *adj.*, very few.
perpendiculum, -i, *n.*, *lit.* plummet; ad perpendiculum = perpendicularly.
perpetuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, perpetual, lasting; in perpetuum, for ever.
perspicio, -ere, -exi, -ectum, 3, examine, inspect, reconnoitre.
perterreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2, alarm, frighten greatly.
pertineo, -ēre, -ui, 2, belong to, point to.
perturbātio, -ōnis, *f.*, confusion, disorder.
perturbo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, throw into confusion *or* disorder, confuse, perplex.
pervenio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4, *coupled with* ad, reach, arrive at, enter.
pes, pedis, *m.*, foot.
peto, -ere, -īvi *and* -ii, -ītum, 3, seek, ask, request; *with acc.*, *or* ut *and* ne *with subj.*, (*of place*) make for.
piscis, -is, *m.*, fish.
plānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, level, flat.
plēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full.
plērīque, -aeque, -aque, *pl. adj.*, most, the greater part.
plērumque, *adv.*, for the most part, generally.
plus, plūris, *adj.*, *used as comp. of* multus; *in sing. used as subs. or adv.*; *in pl.*, plures; *adj.*, more, many.
polliceor, -ēri, -itus, 2 *dep.*, promise.
pōno, -ere, posui, positum, 3, lay down; *lit.* place.
pons, pontis, *m.*, bridge.
populus, -i, *m.*, people nation.
porta, -ae, *f.*, gate.
portus, -ūs, *m.*, port, harbour.
possīdo, -ere, -sēdi, -sessum, 3, take possession of (*to be distinguished from* possidēre, hold, possess, own).
possum, posse, potui, *anom. v.*, be able, can, &c.
post, (1) *prep. with acc.*, after, behind; (2) *adv.*, afterwards.
posteā, *adv.*, afterwards.
posteā-quam, *conj.*, after that, after.
posterus, -a, -um, *adj.*, the following, next.

postquam, *conj.*, after that.

postrīdiē, *locative adv.*, *expresses time when*, on the next day.

postulātum, -i, *n.*, *past part. used as noun, always in pl.*, claim, demand.

postulo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, *with acc., or* ut *with subj.*, demand, ask for, request, claim, require.

potestas, -ātis, *f.*, power, *coupled with* facere, give an opportunity to, allow.

praeacūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sharpened at the end.

praeceps, -cipitis, *adj.* (*lit.* headlong), steep.

praecipito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, *with* se = throw oneself headlong, rush headlong.

praeda, -ae, *f.*, booty, plunder.

praedico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, publish, proclaim.

praedor, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep.*, plunder.

praefectus, -i, *m.*, *lit.* one set over another, officer.

praemitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3, send forward, on in front.

praesertim, *adv.*, especially, particularly.

praesidium -ii, *n.*, guard, outpost, garrison.

praesto, -āre, -iti, -ātum *and* -itum, (1) *with acc.*, make good, perform, show; (2) *impers.*, it is better.

praeter, *prep. with acc.*, beyond, besides, except.

praetereā, *adv.*, besides, moreover.

praetermitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3, let pass by, let slip, forgo.

prāvus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*lit.* crooked), poor (*of horses*).

premo, -ere, pressi, pressum, 3, oppress, press hard.

pretium, -ii, *n.*, price, cost.

prīdiē, *locat. adv.*, the day before.

prīmō, *adv.*, at first, firstly.

prīmum, *adv.*, (1) first, at first; (2) *coupled with* quam, as soon as possible; (3) ubi primum, when first, *i. e.* as soon as.

prīmus, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, first, foremost; *comp.* prior.

princeps, -cipis, *adj. used as subs.*, *m.*, chief, leading man.

prior, -us, *comp. adj.*, *lit.* former, first; *superl.* prīmus.

pristinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, previous, former.

priusquam *or* **prius quam,** *conj.*, before that; *with subj., when any idea of purpose is contained.*

prīvātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, private.

prō, *prep. with abl.*, (1) in front of; (2) in place of, to serve as.

probo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, approve of.

prōcēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3, advance.

procul, *adv.*, afar, at *or* from a distance, from afar.

prōcumbo, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum, 3, lean forward.

prōdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3, betray, give up.

prōdūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3, protract, draw out.
proelior, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep.*, fight, engage (*in battle*).
proelium, -ii, *n.*, battle, engagement.
prōficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3, accomplish.
proficiscor, -sci, -fectus, 3 *dep.*, set out, start, march.
prōfluo, -ere, -xi, -xum, 3, flow forth, issue.
prōgredior, -gredi, -gressus, 3 *dep.*, advance, move forward.
prohibeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2, prevent, hinder.
prōicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3, throw forward. (pro, iacio.)
prōnē, *adv.*, slanting forward, sloping.
prōnuntio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, announce publicly, declare.
prōpello, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, 3, drive before one, drive off.
propinquitas, -ātis, *f.*, nearness, proximity.
propinquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, near, approaching.
propius, *comp. of* prope, (1) *adv.*, nearer ; (2) *prep. with acc.*, nearer to.
prōpōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, 3, set before, represent.
propter, *prep. with acc.*, on account of, owing to.
propterea, *adv.*, because, *coupled with* quod = for the reason that.
prōsequor, -sequi, -secūtus, 3 *dep.*, follow up.
prōveho, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lit.* carry forward ; *in mid. or pass.*, put out to sea.
prōvideo, -ēre, vīdi, -vīsum, 2, make provision for, provide.
proximus, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, nearest, next ; *comp.* propior.
publicē, *adv.*, publicly, as a nation.
publicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *coupled with* res. *See* respublica.
puer, -eri, *m.*, pueri, children ; a pueris, from boyhood.
pugna, -ae, *f.*, (1) fight, engagement, action, fighting.
pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, fight.
pulvis, -eris, *m.*, dust, cloud of dust.
purgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, make pure (*always with* se), clear oneself of a charge, exculpate.
puto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, think.

quădrāgēni, -ae, -a, *distrib. adj.*, forty each.
quaero, -ere, -sīvi *or* -sii, -sītum, 3, ask, inquire.
quaestor, -ōris, *m.*, quaestor, in command of the military chest.
quam, *adj.*, (1) than ; (2) *coupled with superlatives* = as (much as possible), *e.g.* quam latissime ; (3) = that (*really* than) *when coupled with* prius *and with* post.
quamvīs, *adv.*, *lit.* as much as

you like; quamvis pauci = however few. (quamvis [volo]).

quantum, *adv. acc.*, (1) how much, *with partitive genitive*; (2) as much as, as far as.

quantus, -a, -um, *interr. adj.*, (1) how great; (2) *relative*, as much as.

quartus, -a, -um (*ord. num.*), *adj.*, fourth.

quattuor, *card. adj.*, *indecl.*, four.

queror, queri, questus, 3 *dep.*, complain.

quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who, which; *with subj. when expressing purpose, cause, consequence; and in oratio obl.*; *sometimes* = et is, and he. *Frequently used in connecting sentences.*

quī, quae, quod, *interr. or indef., adjectival form of* quis *q.v.*

quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *rel. pron. adj.*, whoever, whatever.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, *adj.*, quiddam (*subs.*), *pron.*, a certain, a.

quidem, *adv.*, indeed; ne . . . quidem = not even.

quīn (quī-ne), *lit.* that not, but that; recusare quin (*ch.* vii), to refuse to; quin etiam = moreover.

quinque, *card. num. adj.*, *indecl.*, five.

quintus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.*, fifth.

quis, quae, quid (*adj. form* qui, quae, quod), (1) *interr. pron.*, who, what, which; (2) *indef. pron.*, any one; *used with* ne *and* si.

quisquam, quaequam, quicquam *or* quidquam, *indef. pron.*, any one, any thing; *always used in negative, or what are equivalent to negative sentences.*

quisque, quaeque, quodque (*adj.*), quidque *or* quicque (*subs.*), *indef. pron.*, each.

quīvīs, quaevīs, quodvīs (*adj.*), quidvīs (*subs.*), *indef. pron.*, any you wish, any you please.

quō, *adv.*, (1) whither; (2) = eo ut, for the reason that, that.

quoad, *conj.*, until, as long as, *with indicative.*

quod, *conj.*, because. *When introducing a sentence in apposition* = the fact that, namely that, in that.

quōminus *or* **quo minus**, *conj.*, *takes subj. after verbs of hindering*, in order that the less, from.

quoque, *conj.*, also.

quot annis, *adv.*, annually, every year.

rapiditas, -ātis, *f.*, rapidity, swiftness.

ratio, -ōnis, *f.*, system, science, method, plan.

rebellio, -ōnis, *f.*, a renewal of war, rebellion.

recens, -entis, *adj.*, late, recent.

receptus, -ūs, *m.*, means of retreat, retreat.

recipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, take again, receive; *with* se, betake oneself, retire, retreat; se recipere ex, recover from.

recūso, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, *used with* quin, refuse to, shrink from.
redeo, -īre, īvi *or* -ii, -itum, *v. anom.*, return.
redigo, -ere, -ēgi, -actum, 3, reduce, render. (re-d-ago.)
reditus, -ūs, *m.*, return.
redūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3, lead back, withdraw, bring back.
refero, -ferre, rettuli, relātum, *anom. v.*, carry back, report; pedem referre = retreat.
reficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3, repair, refit.
regio, -ōnis, *f.*, region, district, country, *&c.*
regnum, -i, *n.*, kingdom, royal power.
relinquo, -ere, -līqui, -lictum, 3, leave behind, abandon.
reliquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, remaining, rest of, the rest, left; reliquum tempus, the future; reliqua fuga, further flight; nemo reliquus, no one else.
remaneo, -ēre, -mansi, -mansum, 2, stay behind, remain.
remĭgro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, move back, retire.
remitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3, send back, let go.
remollesco, -ere, *no perf. or sup.*, *v. incept.* 3, become soft, become enervated.
removeo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2, move back; *in pass.*, sheer off.
rēmus, -i, *m.*, an oar.
renuntio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, bring back news, report.
reperio, -īre, repperi, repertum, 4, find by inquiry, discover.
reporto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, carry back.
rēs, rei, *f.*, thing, circumstance, matter, subject, fact, *&c.*; *pl.*, (1) property, possessions; (2) the whole arrangement (*chap.* xvii); novae res, revolutionary changes.
rescindo, -ere, -scidi, -scissum, 3, cut *or* break down.
resisto, -ere, -stiti, 3, *with dat.*, resist, stand one's ground.
respondeo, -ēre, -di, -sum, 2, answer.
respublica, reipublicae, *f.*, the state, republic.
retineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, 2, retain, detain, keep prisoner.
reverto, -ere, -ti, 3, (1) *lit.* turn back; *used intrans.*, se *omitted*, return, turn back; (2) *generally in pass. or middle voice*, revertor, -verti, -versus, turn oneself back, return.
revincio, -īre, -nxi, -nctum, 4, *lit.* bind back, bind together, fasten.
rex, rēgis, *m.*, king.
rīpa, -ae, *f.*, bank.
rota, -ae, *f.*, wheel.
rūmor, -ōris, *m.*, report, rumour.
rursus, *adv.*, again, back again, on the other hand.

saepe, *adv.*, often, frequently.
sagitta, -ae, *f.*, arrow.

salūs, -ūtis, *f.*, safety.
satis, *indecl. adj.*, (1) enough, sufficient; (2) *adv.*, sufficiently, quite, fairly, tolerably.
scapha, -ae, *f.*, skiff, boat.
se. *See* sui.
sēcum, *for* cum se.
secundum, *prep. with acc.*, according to, in the direction of.
secundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, favourable (*lit.* following; *fr.* sequor).
sed, *adversative conj.*, but.
sēdes, -is, *f.*, *lit.* seat, settlement, abode.
senātus, -ūs, *m.*, (1) senate (*of Rome*); (2) council.
sententia, -ae, *f.*, opinion, feeling.
sentio, -īre, sensi, sensum, 4, feel, be conscious of, be aware.
sēparātus, -a, -um, *pass. part. of* separo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *used as adj.*, separate, distinct.
septem, *card. adj. indecl.*, seven.
septentrio, -ōnis, *m. usually in pl.*, the north (*lit.* the seven plough-oxen, *i. e. the Great Bear*).
septimus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.*, seventh.
septuāginta, *card. num. adj. indecl.*, seventy.
sequor, sequi, secūtus, 3 *dep.*, follow, ensue; fidem sequi, accept allegiance to, acknowledge the suzerainty of.
servio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, 4, *with dat.*, be the slave of.
servo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, keep, preserve.
sesquipedālis, -e, *adj.*, of a foot and a half (*thick*), *ch.* xvii.
sētius, *comp. adv.*, nihilo setius (*lit.* worse by nothing) = none the less, *i.e. as an additional security.*
sex, *card. num. adj. indecl.*, six.
sexcenti, -ae, -a, *card. num. adj.*, six hundred.
sī, *conj.*, *introduces conditions*, if, in case.
sīc, *adv.*, thus, in this way.
siccitas, -ātis, *f.*, *used in pl.*, dryness, dry state.
significo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, signify, make clear, denote.
signum, -i, *n.*, (1) *in sing.*, signal, sign; (2) *in pl.*, standards.
silva, -ae, *f.*, forest.
simul, *adv.*, at the same time, together, simultaneously; simul . . . simul, both . . . and; (2) *conj.*, *with or without* atque, as soon as.
simulātio, -ōnis, *f.*, pretence.
simulo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, *with acc. and inf.*, pretend.
sine, *prep. with abl.*, without.
singulāris, -e, *adj.*, individual, single, one by one.
singuli, -ae, -a, *num. distrib. adj.*, *always in pl.*, one apiece, one each.
sino, -ere, sīvi, situm, 3, allow, permit.
sīve, *conj.*, or if.
sōl, sōlis, *m.*, sun.

sōlitūdo, -inis, *f.*, desert, wild country.
solvo, -ere, solvi, solūtum, 3, loosen; naves solvere, set sail; *used in nautical sense intransitively,* naves *being understood*, set sail, weigh anchor.
spatium, -ii, *n.*, (1) *of distance*, space, interval, distance; (2) *of time*, opportunity, space, time; (3) *of a river*, course.
species, -ei, *f.*, appearance, shape.
speculātōrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, *coupled with* navigia, spy-boats, vessels to reconnoitre.
spēs, -ei, *f.*, hope.
stabilitas, -ātis, *f.*, stability, steadiness.
statim, *adv.*, immediately, at once.
statio, -ōnis, *f.*, guard, outpost, picket.
statuo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3, (1) *with acc.*, fix, place; (2) *with acc. and infin.*, judge, resolve, determine.
strepitus, -ūs, *m.*, noise, rattle.
studeo, -ēre, -ui, 2, *with dat.*, devote oneself to, be eager for.
studium, -ii, *n.*, zeal, enthusiasm.
subdūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3, haul up, beach.
subfodio, -ere, -fōdi, -fossum, 3, stab from under.
subicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3, place beneath, subject, expose (sub, iacio).
subitō, *adv.*, suddenly.
sublātus, -a, -um, *perf. part. pass. of* tollo.
sublica, -ae, *f.*, pile, stake.
subministro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, supply.
submitto. *See* **summitto**.
subsequor, -sequi, -secūtus, 3 *dep.*, follow close, follow up.
subsidium, -ii, *n.*, (1) reinforcement, relief; (2) resource, provision.
succēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3, (1) come close up, come next; (2) take the place of.
succīdo, -ere, -cīdi, -cīsum, 3, cut from below, cut down (sub, caedo).
sui, se, sibi, *reflexive pron.*, *always refers to the subject of the sentence or of the main sentence*, of him-, her-, itself, themselves.
sum, fui, esse, *anom. v.*, to be, happen, take place, &c.; sunt in venationibus, they are (engaged) in hunting.
summitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3, send up, supply (sub, mitto).
summoveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2, dislodge (sub, moveo).
summus, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, very great, very important (superus, superior, supremus *and* summus).
superior, -us, *comp. adj.*, *see* summus, (1) *of time*, previous, former, preceding; (2) *of place*, higher, upper.
supero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, overcome, conquer.
supplicātio, -ōnis, *f.*, prayer, supplication; *hence a day*

set apart for prayer, either by way of thanksgiving or humiliation. Especially a solemn thanksgiving in honour of a victorious general.

supplicium, -ii, *n.*, punishment; *in pl.*, forms of punishment.

suprā, (1) *prep. with acc.*, above; (2) *adv.*, above, previously.

suspīcio, -ōnis, *f.*, suspicion.

suspicor, -āri, -ātus, *v. dep.* 1, suspect, think probable.

sustineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, 2, (1) *with acc.*, withstand, hold in *or* up; (2) *used absol.*, make a stand, hold one's ground.

sustulerunt, *perf. of* tollo.

suus, -a, -um, *poss. reflex. adj.*, his own, her own, its own, their own; *referring to subject of sentence or main sentence. In pl., used as subs.* = his own men, their own men, their relations; *n. pl.*, sua, their property, belongings.

tam, *adv.*, so.

tamen, *adv.*, yet, nevertheless, still.

tantulus, -a, -um, *demons. adj.*, so small (*dimin. of* tantus).

tantus, -a, -um, *demons. adj.*, so great, so vast, such a large; *in neut.*, so much (*ch.* xxxiii).

tardius, *comp. adv.*, more slowly, somewhat slowly (tarde, tardius, tardissime).

tēlum, -i, *n.*, a weapon, missile.

temerē, *adv.*, rashly, at random.

tēmo, -ōnis, *m.*, pole (*of a chariot*).

tempestas, -ātis, *f.*, weather (*good or bad*), storm; *in pl.*, rough, stormy weather.

tempus, -oris, *n.*, time, season; *esp.* proper time, occasion, emergency; reliquum tempus, the future; uno tempore, at one and the same time, simultaneously.

teneo, -ēre, -ui, -tum, 2, hold, retain, keep, detain, keep back.

tergum, -i, *n.*, back; post tergum, in the rear; terga vertere, turn in flight, fly.

terra, -ae, *f.*, land; *in pl.*, the world.

terror, -ōris, *m.*, terror, dread, alarm.

tertius, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.*, third.

tignum, -i, *n.*, beam, pile.

timeo, -ēre, -ui, 2, fear; *with dat.*, fear for safety of.

timor, -ōris, *m.*, fear, dread, terror.

tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublātum, 3, raise; tollere ancoras, weigh anchor; tollere equites, take on board cavalry.

tormentum, -i, *n.*, *always used in pl.*, engines of war, artillery.

tōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, whole.

trabs, trabis, *f.*, a beam.

trādo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3, hand down.

trādūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3, lead across, convey across.
trāiectus, -ūs, *m.*, crossing, passage.
trans, *prep. with acc.*, across, on the other side of.
transeo, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -itum, *anom. v.*, cross.
transporto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, convey across, transport.
trecenti, -ae, -a, *card. num. adj.*, three hundred.
tribūnus, -i, *m.*, tribune; militum tribuni = military officers, *six to each legion, holding command for two months at a time.*
trīduum, -i, *n.*, three days' space, *used with* via, spatium *and* mora.
triennium, -i, *n.*, space of three years.
trĭplex, -icis, *adj.*, triple, threefold.
truncus, -i, *m.*, trunk.
tueor, -ēri, -itus, 2 *dep.*, defend, keep, guard.
tum, *adv.*, then, at that moment.
turma, -ae, *f.*, squadron, troop (*of horse*).
turpis, -e, *adj.*, shameful, disgraceful.
tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, safe.

ubĭ, *conj.*, when, whenever; *coupled with* primum = when first, as soon as.
ulciscor, -sci, ultus, 3 *dep.*, take vengeance on, punish.
ullus, -a, -um, *adj. pron.*, any; *always used like* quisquam *in negative or virtually negative sentences.*
ulterior, -us, *comp. adj.*, farther; *superl.* ultimus.
ultimus, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, farthest, most remote; *comp.* ulterior.
ultrō, *adv.* (*lit.* to the farther side, beyond), unprovoked, &c. (*See notes chaps.* xiii *and* xxvii.)
ūnā, *adv.* (*coupled with* cum), together.
unde, *rel. adv.*, whence, from which.
undique, *adv.*, from all sides.
ūniversus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*only in pl. in this book*), all together, the whole body.
ūnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, one, single, only, &c.; *in pl.*, alone, only; uno tempore, at one and the same time, simultaneously; ad unum omnes, all to a man.
ūsus, -ūs, *m.*, use; *hence sometimes* = use (*in the sense of practice*), experience (*sometimes in sense of* need, occasion); usui (*predic. dat.*) esse = to be of use *or* advantage.
ut *or* **utī**, *conj.*; *with subj.* = (1) namely that (*substantival clause in apposition*); (2) in order that (*final clause*); (3) so that (*consecutive clause*); (4) *after verbs of asking, exhorting, advising* = to, that (*jussive substantival clause*); *with indic.* = as, according as.
uterque, ŭtraque, ŭtrumque, *pron. adj.*, both, both sides.
ūtilis, -e, *adj.*, useful.
ūtilitas, -ātis, *f.*, expediency.
ūtor, -i, ūsus, 3 *dep.*, *with*

abl., use, make use of, employ; studio uti = to show zeal; condicione uti = to accept a condition.
utrimque, *adv.*, on both sides.
uxor, -ōris, *f.*, wife.

vaco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, lie unoccupied.
vadum, -i, *n.*, shoal, shallow.
vagor, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep.*, wander, ream.
vasto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, lay waste.
vectīgālis, -e, *adj.*, subject to taxes, tributary.
vel, either, or, or else.
vēnātio, -ōnis, *f.*, hunting.
vendo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3, sell.
venio, -īre, vēni, ventum, 4, come; *impers.* ventum est, *lit.* it was come.
ventito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, *frequentative*, come often, keep going to and fro.
ventus, -i, *m.*, wind.
vereor, -ēri, -itus, 2 *dep.*, fear.
vergo, -ere, *no perf. or sup.*, 3, turn, look in the direction of.
vērō, *advers. conj.*, but, however, indeed.
verto, -ere, -ti, -sum, 3, turn; terga vertere, flee.
vērus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*lit.* true), just, right.
vestīgium, -i, *n.*, *lit.* footprint, spot (in vestigio, immediately after).
vestītus, -ūs, *m.*, clothing
vexo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, harass.
via, -ae, *f.*, journey, road.
viātor, -ōris, *m.*, traveller.
vicis (*as gen.*), vicem, vice, *defective noun*, *f.*, change; in vicem = in turn.
vīcus, -i, *m.*, village, settlement.
video, -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, 2, see, observe, notice; *impers.*, visum est, it seemed good.
vigilia, -ae, *f.*, a watch; *the Romans divided the night into four equal watches, beginning about the time of the Equinox, at 6 p.m. and ending at 6 a.m. Hence the third watch began at 12 (midnight) and ended at 3 a.m.*
vīgintī, *card. num. adj. indecl.*, twenty.
vinculum, -i, *n.*, chain; *in pl.* = prison.
vīnum, -i, *n.*, wine.
vir, viri, *m.*, a man.
virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*, valour (*the characteristic of a man*, vir).
vis, vim, vi, *defect. f.*, *in sing.*, force, violence; *pl.*, strength.
vīta, -ae, *f.*, life.
vīvo, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3, live.
voco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, call, summon.
volo, velle, volui, *anom. v.*, wish, desire.
voluntas, -ātis, *f.*, wish, inclination.
vox, vōcis, *f.*, voice.
vulgus, -i, *n.*, *rarely m.*, the common people.
vulnero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1, wound.
vulnus, -eris, *n.*, wound.

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